THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society o

Vol. LXIII No 6—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1924.

For Your Health

you should buy the best.

"SALADA"

TEA

is the purest and most scientifically prepared tea, sold today. — Try it.

DOXSEE & CO.

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.
University of Toronto,

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 4.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

FOR SALE—Six shoats also a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

WANTED—Furnisher room, heated, for lady. Apply to Box 622, Express Printing Office, Napanee. 5-ap

FOR SALE—Two stacks of Alsike and Red Clover Hay. Also Government tested No. 1 Red Clover seed. Apply to ORVAL MADDEN, Napanee. 3-bp

WANTED — Dressed Poultry, Newlaid Eggs, Honey, Dressed Hogs, Veal and Lamb. Write for market information, GUNN LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal, Que. 1-dp

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machrete and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FOR SALE—One eighteen passenger bus on 1923 Ford chassis with electric starter, in use only 6 months, in good running order, equipped with double shock absorbers front and rear, Alemite timer, tools, baggage carriers, 2 spare tires and rims, two 30x3 lights each side of body for night driving, spring seats, large windows, which can be raised separately. Will sell to-gether or separately and will consider any reasonable offer. Apply R. S. WALKER, Clergy St., Kingston, or phone 1352-J.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200 acre farm in 4th concession of Richmond, at Empey Hill, convenient to church and school. 150 acres in solid block of work land, free from stone. 35 acres of heavy timbered land, good sugar bush, 3 never failing wells and spring in pasture, 2 houses on farm, cottage house nearly new, serviceable out-buildings, good orchard fenced with wire fencing. This will be sold at a bargain. 4 miles from Desoronto, six from Napanee. For particulars apply to BYRON DEMOREST, Marysville, R. R.4, care of LEONARD MELBURN. Possession at once. 4-d

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment at prices to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Money Saving Opportunity

All Winter Goods at Sweater coats ICES.

Get our prices on Rubbers and Felt Goods.

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Merchant Tailor

Newburgh, - Ont.

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Special Prices to clear out the yard.

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24-tf

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For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Agent, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

The Wage Earner's Bank

EVERY wage earner should feel that his savings account, however small it may be, is welcomed at any branch of this Bank. The man or woman with a few dollars to deposit is afforded the same prompt and careful attention as the depositor with a large amount. It is our constant aim to extend to all our depositors every possible courtesy and service.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH,

G. PATTON CARR, Manager.

Courteous Service

THE courteous attention extended by members of the bank staff where you keep your account, adds materially to your satisfaction in conducting your banking business.

Standard Service is essentially courteous service as rendered by every branch of this Bank, from the Manager to the latest recruit on the staff.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Napanee Horticultural Society will be held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Herrington, at the hour of four o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1924.

W. S. HERRINGTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Napanee Cemetery Co. (Riverside) will be held in the Council Chamber in the town hall, Napanee, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1924, at 2 p.m. Election of officers and general business.

E. J. WALTERS, W. H. DUNBA

E. J. WALTERS, President.

W. H. DUNBAR, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1924 at 2 p. m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Jan. 23rd, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON, County Clerk.

Dated January 8th, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be offered for sale by public auction, subject to a reserve bid, on Saturday, February 2nd, 1924, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Napanee, the following valuable farm property described as follows:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of South Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the west three-quarters of lot number twenty-five (25) in the first concession of the said Township of South Fredericksburgh, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

This property is situated on the Bay shore about two miles west of the village of Bath, and has the usual farm buildings and a quantity of good hardwood.

For further particulars of sale apply to Robert E. Meyers, Napanee, Ontario, or J. E. Madden, Harrist-at-Law, Napanee, Ontario, his solicitor.

H. W. GALLAGHER, Auctioneer.

Dated at the Town of Napanee, this 31st day of December, A. D., 1923.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

In the estate of SELMA FARAH YARED, authorized Assignor.

Notice is hereby given that SELMA FARAH YARED, trading as A. YARED & CO., Retail Dry Goods, of the Town of Napanee, in the Province of Ontario, did on the 27th day of December, 1923, make an authorized assignment of all her property for the benefit of her creditors and that T. M. Asselstine, Esq., Official Receiver, has appointed us to be custodian of the estate and that the creditors at the creditors at their first meeting shall elect a trustee to administer the estate of the debtor.

Notice is futher given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the Official Receiver, Court House, in the city of Kingston, Ontario, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1924, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat, proof of your claim must be lodged with us before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with us prior thereto.

And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed within thirty days from the date of this notice, for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by sub-section 8 of section 37 of the said Act, the Trustee shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard, only to the claims of which the Trustee has then notice.

Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of January, 1924.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD. Custodian.

MOSCOW.

The Women's Institute spent an enjoyable evening at the home of George Lampkins on Monday, Dec. 31st.

The weather has been much colder during the last few days and we are enjoying good sleighing.

Henry Huffman left on Monday last to spend the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Rombough is spending the winter in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Huffman and Mr. and Mrs. John Bell spent Sunday last in Kingston.

Miss Mary Loughead, Kingston, and Mr. Tee spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Potter, Napanee, at F. Darling's.

INTERESTING LECTURE.

A most interesting lecture by Rev. A. H. McGreer, D.D., M.C., principal of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., was highly appreciated by the autience assembled in the Sunday School room of the church of St. Mary Magdalene on Friday night. The vicar, Rev. J. H. R. Coleman, M.A., acted as chairman and in the course of his remarks said he was going to use, in reference to the lecture, a term much in vogue in the United States in regard to men who had been successful, generally in political life, viz. "A Favorite Son." The vicar said all were proud to claim Dr. McGreer as a favorite son of this parish. He was born here, baptized and confirmed in this church and received the rudiments of his education here. The people of this parish and of the town of Napanee and surrounding country had watched with pleasure and admiration, his great success in his chosen vocation. He had been successful in several parishes as a parish priest. When the war broke out he took his share of work and hardships in the battle fields of France in a splendid manner. Now he is principal of one of the important Universities of Canada and the people of his native parish would continue to wish him all the good in the future. The vicar said the lecturer was so well-known to them all that an introduction was unnecessary.

Dr. McGreer thanked the chairman for the kind references regarding himself and announced that the subject upon which he would speak was "Oxford."

He spoke of the great work of the English public school such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, etc., where such splendid work was done in grounding the youth in the principles of honour and integrity and fitting them to continue their education in the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The greatness of the British Empire was due to the individual attention given to students in these great institutions. In Oxford there were twenty-two colleges and the standard of their work could not be excelled. The lecture was well illustrated by fine views of historic buildings and scenes in and around the ancient seat of learning.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Principal McGreer at the conclusion of the lecture.

Listen!

A number of second-hand cook or wood ranges in first-class condition, now on hand. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FOREST MILLS.

The scarlet fever patients are able to be out again.

Messrs. Vanclief have moved to their new home recently purchased from Mr. Thos. Doyle.

Mr. John French has sold his farm at Mountain Grove and intends taking up his residence here soon.

Mrs. Geo. Brooks improves slowly, having had the misfortune to break her ankle.

Mr. Joel Schermehorn is home from the west visiting his mother Mrs. Leonard Schermehorn, during the winter months.

Mr. Wm. Storr has returned from the Kingston General Hospital, but is not improving as his many friends would like.

A number from here attended the New Year's entertainment at Selby and all report a good time.

Mr. Adam Scott and family, Mr. J. Vanclief and the Misses Campbell spent Wednesday evening last at Mr. K. W. Scott's.

Misses M. McConnell, Anna Hoig and Hazel Baker spent the holidays with their parents.

Miss Mary Campbell, Coe Hill, has returned home after spending Christmas with her uncles, Messrs. Vanclief.

Mr. and Mrs. John Benn and Mrs. Adam Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Richmond, Miss Irene Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Richmond on Monday evening last.

Mr. Starr Wilson spent Monday evening at Mr. John Cook's.

ODESSA.

Mrs. John Shane, Newburgh, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Shane.

Miss Bernice Henderson, Sunbury, spent her holidays at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morrison, Toronto, are visiting relatives.

Mrs. Nathan Fellows, Napanee, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Frink.

Albert Timmerman accompanied his brother, Henry Timmerman, of Montreal, on a three months trip to be spent in California. At present they are at Orange, near Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Emmons and little son, Gerald, are visiting friends in North Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Emmons are visiting friends in Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Rae Amey spent the holidays at her home.

Mrs. Ralph Benjamin has returned from spending the past two months with her sister, Mrs. Arthur Brden, Minneapolis.

The tea meeting held in the Methodist church was a wonderful success. The tables, laden with dainty edibles, reflected great credit on the ladies furnishing the supplies. The concert given by Miss Pearl Nesbitt and other Kingston talent, assisted by the local talent, was a rare treat, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections and recitations. The Kingston Quartette gave several choice numbers and were repeatedly applauded. The receipts amounted to nearly $100.

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $5.00 per cord.

5-d R. LIGHT.

CENTREVILLE.

We are enjoying fine sleighing at present.

There was quite a large attendance at Nomination on Monday last. The Council was all elected by acclamation. Two new men will appear at the board this year, viz: F. McLaughlin, Ingle, and John Judge, Moscow.

Cutting and hauling wood is now the order of the day.

Messrs. Geo. A. McGill and Fred Brown have taken the contract for cutting and hauling a large number of logs near Tamworth, for the Trenton Cooperage Co.

E. J. Perry, Harlowe, paid a visit to friends here on New Year's day.

James Perry is engaged pressing hay with Joseph Cavanaugh.

Mr. Luke Whalen, Sulphide, is spending the holiday season with relatives here.

The tea-meeting held in the hall here on New Year's night was a decided success.

Our school re-opened on Thursday with the usual attendance.

Thos. Thompson has been sawing wood for some of the farmers in this vicinity.

A lot of changing and repairing has been done to our local telephone lines during the past month.

WILTON.

On the afternoon of Thursday, the 20th, the scholars entertained their parents and others with a Christmas carol, recitals and songs, led by their teacher, Miss Willons.

Miss Willons spent her holidays at her home in Carleton Place.

A number of the village people had their annual Christmas family gatherings and reunions, also worthy of special mention was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Simmons, when those present ended the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Oshawa. The bride, (nee Lottie Thompson) is a sister of Mrs. Arvine Simmons.

The annual Christmas entertainment had a bumper house as usual.

Oliver Asselstine, M.A., and family, Chatham, spent their holidays with his father, W. A. Asselstine.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Davey, after taking their Christmas dinner at his father's, Jas. Davey's, immediately left to visit Mrs. Davey's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Costly, Campbellford.

Mrs. Walsh had a bunch of sheep killed and worried by unknown dogs.

The school meeting passed off very quietly. Earl Burl was re-elected trustee.

Robt. Asselstine s ill.

Mrs. W. L. Storms and family are visiting her brother, Ellwood Thompson, at Inverary.

YARKER.

The Coleman are light placed on the corner of Dundas the English church meets with the approval of everyone, for it is to the advantage of both congregations and those going to and from the trains. It has already helped the sleigh-riding on the hill. Old Yarkerites well remember their youthful days on this hill and this light is being utilized by the young people of to-day in sharing their enjoyments which their fathers and mothers did.

All hope for the early return of Mrs. Wm. Dunn to her home from the Hotel Dieu, Kingston.

The wife of Byron Holden gave birth to twins, a son and daughter.

J. C. Connolly and wife have returned home from Montreal.

Georgie and Jessie Bell have returned to Belleville.

Mrs. Lawrence and son, of Bath, spent a few days last week in Yarker.

Arrangements have been made to hold a seven days' convention by the Standard Church here.

Gerald Warner and wife are leaving for North Bay to reside.

Miss Warner, nurse-in-training at the Kingston General Hospital, was home for New Year's.

Mrs. R. A. Dolby has returned from Peterboro.

Mr. R. Dolby is having good success with his poultry, keeping only the best breed fowl.

Wilbur Wilson, who has been ill, is now recovering.

DENBIGH.

A nice Christmas tree and pleasant entertainment was held in the Methodist Church on the evening of the 24th inst.

Mrs. J. W. Lane is away at North Bay, where Mrs. C. Both in Cloyne and Northbrook, enjoying visits with relatives residing there.

Miss F. Danford, teacher of the Denbigh Continuation School, and Miss A. Fraser, teacher of one of the Denbigh schools, are also away enjoying their vacation with their parents and relatives at their respective homes, but intend to resume their positions here after New Year's.

Mr. Geo. Fritsch, of Renfrew, spent a few days here visiting his parents and some of his other local relatives and friends.

Among other visitors in the vicinity are; At G. Adams' their daughter, Margaret, and Miss Lois McMillan, students of the Renfrew Collegiate Institute; at P. Stein's, their daughter, Bertha of Renfrew and Mr. A. Warlich, of Vanbrugh; at G. Stein's, their daughter, Gladys and Miss K. Inwood, of Little Ireland, and their daughters, Anna and Madeline, of Renfrew; at E. Marquardt's, their daughter, Catherine, of Clontarf, and their son, John, from Renfrew; at F. Rodgers', their daughters, Clara, from Ohiman's Mountain, Lillian, from Ardoch, and Lenora from Napanee; at M. Ready's, their son, Lorne, from Webb, Sask.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

MARK P. GRAHAM ELECTED REEVE

Election day in Napanee was very quiet, the heavy snow storm of Sunday preventing early polling of the votes, and up until noon there was very little doing around the polls. The vote came out faster the afternoon, but the total vote was not a large one.

For Reeve, Ex-Mayor Mark P. Graham defeated Mr. Fred A. Perry by a majority of 160.

The Councillors elected were J. M. Simpson who headed the poll, followed by Messrs. W. J. Jewell, Thos. Huffman, Wm. Dunbar, W. G. Paul and M. Burgess. Messrs. Tustin and Cowling were the defeated candidates.

Following is the vote:

	W.W. No. 1	W.W. No. 2	C.W. No. 1	C.W. No. 2	E.W.	Total
For Reeve—						
GRAHAM	83	101	95	108	76	463
Perry	48	71	48	65	71	303
Majority for Graham						160
For Councillor—						
SIMPSON	65	96	116	111	90	478
JEWELL	74	94	88	101	83	440
HUFFMAN	56	80	71	93	86	386
DUNBAR	39	74	70	93	76	352
PAUL	46	70	59	87	70	332
BURGESS	39	66	63	92	62	322
Tustin	61	59	61	73	51	305
Cowling	82	67	45	52	34	280

STELLA.

The Christmas holidays were enjoyed by old and young.

Among the teachers who spent their holidays at their homes here are: Misses Amile, Rose and Edna Glenn, Edna Fleming, Marjorie McGinnes, R. McCormac and D. McDonald.

Miss N. Burleigh, Neilson and A. Scott, of Queen's; Misses G. Wemp and M. McCormac, of Kingston Business College, and Miss Ruth Marshall, R.N., spent the holidays here.

Miss Arline Miller is much improved since her operation in K. G. H.

Mrs. C. Tugwell is under the care of Dr. Northmore.

Miss Ada Pringle, of Toronto, and her brother, Archie, of London, spent the holidays at their home here.

Misses S. Instant, N. McDonald, E. Scott and Clarence Hogeboon, of Peterboro Normal School, were home for the holidays.

BOY BEATEN TO DEATH.

Alberta Farmer Faces Charge of Murder.

CALGARY, Jan. 7.—Two hours after he had been beaten into unconsciousness by a horsewhip at the hands of his father, Billy Hilsabeck, six-year-old son of William Hilsabeck, a farmer near Hanna, died Thursday evening. Mary Hilsabeck, ten-year-old daughter, who, according to the police, was also whipped into unconsciousness, is lying in a serious condition, and doubts are entertained for her recovery. The father faces a murder charge.

According to the police, Hilsabeck lost his temper when his two children broke one of his violin cases and refused to tell him where it was hidden. He took a whip, threatened to beat them until they did.

He is alleged to have whipped both children alternately for a short time and then in a fit of rage whipped them until they fell to the floor unconscious.

His wife telephoned the police at Hanna.

"I must have been crazy," were Hilsabeck's first words, when the police arrived. "I did not think that I was hitting them hard. I think I lost my temper and did not realize what I was doing."

Seize Rum-Runner.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 7.—The second rum-runner flying the British flag captured in this section of the Gulf of Mexico outside the three-mile limit in less than two months was taken Sunday morning off San Luis Pass, near Galveston, by customs officers, boarding launch Kalita, assisted by coastguards. The Muriel E. Minters, a two-masted schooner, was anchored here yesterday afternoon, her manifest showing an original cargo of 3,400 cases of whiskey taken from some port in the West Indies. The captain's record shows 800 cases disposed of.

Entire Crew is Lost.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 7.—The entire crew of seven men of the schooner Donald Silver are believed to have lost their lives when the vessel foundered during a gale while en route from Curling, Nfld., to Gloucester, Mass., with a cargo of herring, according to a special despatch from Curling reaching the Evening Echo Sunday morning. Five bodies have been recovered to date.

TOWNSHIP RESULTS

ERNESTTOWN.

Reeve—W. C. T. Loyst.
Deputy Reeve—Ross Peters.
Councillors—R. H. Breden, Andrew Miller, Delbert Sexsmith.

CAMDEN.

(Acclamation.)

Reeve—R. J. Hannah.
Deputy Reeve—R. J. Cousins.
Councillors—W. H. Toner, Frank McLaughlin, John Judge.

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND.

Reeve—Robt. Paul.
Councillors—Schuyler French, Elijah McQuaig, John Gollinger, Milford Dupre.

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

Reeve—John L. Smith.
Councillors—W. G. Schell, Jonas Garrison, Geo. Phippen, Albert Chambers.

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

Reeve—Hugh Milling.
Councillors—Frank Clark, H. D. Chambers, J. A. Yeomans, J. H. Keech.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

(Acclamation.)

For Reeve—G. H. Young.
For Councillors—J. C. York, D. Hinchey, P. J. Whalen, Dennis Kearns.

TOWNSHIP OF ADOLPHUSTOWN

(By Acclamation.)

Reeve—J. S. Johnston.
Councillors—Geo. Chalmers, Jos. Garvin, Stephen Mack, Jas. E. Robertson.

TOWN OF DESERONTO.

Mayor—Robert Miller.
Reeve—E. C. Metcalfe.
Councillors—Ernest Smith, Oscar Fitchett, W. R. Thomas, A. Sharpe, Alfred McCullough, Leo. Therrien.

Awards Book Prize.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The American Peace Award committee last night announced that plan No. 1469 had been adjusted the best of 22,165 entered in competition for the $100,000 offered by Edward Bok, Philadelphia publicist, for the best practical plan by which the United States might co-operate with other nations to prevent war.

In its essence this plan proposes that the United States immediately should enter the Permanent Court of International Justice endorsed by the late President Harding, and, second, without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, should offer to co-operate with the League, under certain conditions, as a body of nutrial counsel.

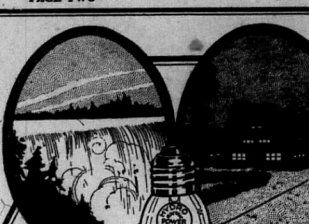
The identity of the author is unknown to the Jury of Award and Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

Fifty thousand dollars is awarded the winner immediately. The rest of the prize goes to him if the country gives the plan its support.

JANUARY 1924 — Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases
First Quarter Jan. 13th

9	Wed.	He used to nip, but now he'll bite, He hangs around the house all night;
10	Thur.	Till children cover up their heads, And shiver in their little beds.
11	Fri.	Never quarrel over an election, the one you voted for will only laugh at your black eye or broken nose.
12	Sat.	When cold the day and deep the snow Stir up the fire and make a glow.
13	Sun.	Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing.
14	Mon.	Stand firm for right and fear no evil.
15	Tues.	When old Ma earth dons her coat of snow, Her children should wear their coats also. J. AMES.



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No others can bear the Hydro label.

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Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

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B.A., M. D., C. M.

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Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.

FAMOUS GALLOWS.

Tyburn Witnessed Many Hangings In Twelfth Century.

Workmen engaged in laying a new main near Marble Arch, London, England, recently brought to light eight human skulls and a heap of bones, close to the spot marked with a tablet in the pavement as the old site of the famous Tyburn Tree.

Almost all those who were hanged on the historic gallows were buried close to the place where they had the final penalty. Not all, however, were criminals in modern sense of the word, and the bones of martyrs now mingle with those of murderers, highwaymen, and thieves.

Tyburn already enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in the twelfth century as a place of execution. In 1759 a movable structure, commonly known as the "Nevergreen Tree" or the "Three-Legged Mare," superseded the upright supports and horizontal beam, which on some occasions spanned the entire width of the Edgware Road.

Amongst the famous and infamous who suffered at Tyburn were Perkin Warbeck; the Maid of Kent and her supporters (for prophesying the wrath of heaven on Henry VIII., for his treatment of his first consort); John Felton, the murderer of the first Duke of Buckingham; Jack Sheppard, in the presence of 220,000 people, and Jonathan Wild, another famous highwayman, whose final exploit was to steal the prison chaplain's corkscrew from his pocket at the foot of the scaffold.

Curious scenes have been witnessed at Tyburn Tree. Mrs. Anne Turner, who murdered Sir Thomas Overbury, was hanged in a yellow lawn ruff, which promptly resulted in the current neck-ruff of the period going out of fashion.

In Evelyn's Diary of January 30th, 1661, we read that "on this day were the carcases of those arch-traitors, Cromwell, Bradshaw, the Judge who condemned his Majesty, and Ireton, son-in-law to ye Usurper, dragged out of their superb tombs in Westminster to Tyburne and hanged on the gallows from 9 in ye morning till 6 at night, and then buried under that fatal and ignominious monument in a deep pit."

Earl Ferrers was executed at Tyburn for the murder of his steward, and was granted the privilege of wearing his wedding clothes for the occasion and of being driven from Newgate in his own landau drawn by six horses. The "drop" was used at his execution for the first time, and he was hanged with a silken rope which caused a fight at the scaffold for its possession as a "souvenir."

A criminal in the old days was usually brought from Newgate Prison via Holborn in a rough cart, seated on his own coffin with the prison chaplain in attendance. A halt was made at St. Sepulchre's Church, according to an old custom, for the presentation of a nosegay of flowers.

If the prisoner were of high degree, another stop was made at the old George and Blue Boar for the final stirrup-cup of a bumper of wine or, if he were a common malefactor at the Bowl, near St. Giles' Church yard, for a copious draught of ale.

The last executions at Tyburn took place in 1783, when they were transferred to a spot outside the Debtors' Door of Newgate Prison. Charles Dickens, in his indignant campaign against the degrading spectacle of public hangings, was chiefly ins rumental in securing their final abolition by Act of Parliament in 1868.

Metal and Rivet Holes.

The increase in the fatigue factor due to the presence of an excessive number of rivet holes in a given section of metal is not so high as it had been supposed to be, according to a recent British investigation. This, it will be understood, is quite apart from any direct weakening of the tensile strength of the piece, and refers, as the title of the research indicates, only to the fatigue effect.

Radio Amateurs in France.

It is officially stated that more than 50,000 private radio installations are now in operation in France. This figure is in striking contrast with the few stations in existence but a few years past, when the French have limited amateur radio to experimental and instructional institutions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.

Sunday, January 13—The Long Sojourn in Egypt. Genesis 37 to 50.

After Abraham came Isaac and Jacob, as links in the chain of God's guidance, and now we shall see the history continued further as the purpose of God unfolds itself. Let us first bear in mind that the Bible history is always and only written from the religious standpoint. At this stage it centres in Joseph as the instrument of the Divine will for Israel, though at the same time his life is one of the most interesting and inspiring in Scripture. We will try to bind the Divine and human elements of the story as we note the main features of this period.

THE PURPOSE.

The ruling thought is never forgotten, God's promises and world-wide blessing which were given to Abraham (Gen. 12 : 1-3) were repeated to Isaac (Gen. 26 : 24) and Jacob (28 : 14 ; 35 : 10-12) and everything in the story of the chapters included in the present lesson will be found to subserve this dominant principle.

THE PLAN.

To carry out this purpose successfully a people was necessary. Some men to be trained, and this was done by means of discipline. We can see this in Jacob (Gen. 26 to 35) but very specially in Joseph at each stage of his career. At home he was the victim of his brother's envy ; in slavery he had to suffer indignity and hardship ; in prison he realized what injustice meant ; and even in prosperity there would be constant temptations to pride and revenge on his brethren. At every point discipline was God's method of training him for the great work he had to do. Chapters 37 to 50 should be read with this one thought in mind.

THE PROGRESS.

Genesis records two of the three stages which we find true of Israel. First, came the call and the development from him as an individual to his family (Abraham and Isaac). Then followed the next stage from the family to the tribe (Jacob and his sons). And afterward (as in Exodus) we see how the tribe was developed and transformed into a nation. Man, family, tribe, nation. Joseph was the instrument used by God in leading from the family to the tribe and from the tribe to the nation. This was accomplished by the removal of Jacob and his house into Egypt and by their life there. They were able to grow and expand in a way that could have been impossible in Canaan, where there was insufficient room for Israel as well as for the Canaanites. So we may speak of "transformation by transfer."

THE PROVIDENCE.

This is, perhaps, the most impressive thought to be derived from the history at this stage. Everything is so perfectly natural and yet we can see how God was overruling all things for the fulfilment of His will (Rom. 8 : 28). When Isaac asked his father about the lamb, Jacob answered by saying, "God will provide" (Gen. 22 : 8). The word "provide" means, first of all, "foresee" and then it comes to have our modern sense of bringing about or "provision." This is seen in Joseph's experiences of dreams and also point by point in the life of Joseph. From his home to the pit, from the pit to slavery in Egypt, from servitude to imprisonment, from prison to honor, from honor to the height of prosperity and power. Joseph recognized that God was above, beneath and behind all things (Gen. 45 : 5-8) and his words, "God meant it unto good" (Gen. 50 : 22) teach this wonderful lesson, that nothing can befall us except which is either sent or allowed by God, and in the latter case, He overrules it for our good.

THE PROSPECT.

It is particularly interesting to notice how the outlook of the patriarchs was always on the future. They never forgot what God had promised, (see Heb. 11 : 10. Jacob spoke of this just before he died (Gen. 48 : 21) and so did Joseph at the close of his life (50 : 24). They were full of the expectation of that future which God had promised. It is very striking that in Heb. 11 : 20-22 emphasis is placed on the fact that the time of this outlook on the future was when the men were about to die, that then the faith in God's word burned as brightly as ever.

As we consider this part of the history it will be well for us to fix our attention on the man who more than anyone else, was used of God to further His purpose and carry out His plans. Bushnell has a suggestive title for one of his sermons, "Every man's life a plan of God." This is true of each one of us, however significant our position may be, and the knowledge of this great truth will inspire us, as nothing else can. Let us see from Joseph how we, too, can do the will of God, and be an instrument, however humble, of carrying out the Divine purposes for those around us, and for the world of which we form a part.

(1) Joseph as God's Man. Life can be summed up in the single thought of doing the will of God. This, and this only, is what we are in the world to do, and everything in daily living should be regarded as part of this will. This is the purpose of Christ, "I come to do Thy will." This was His aim, "I seek not my own, but the will of Him that sent me." He found in this His satisfaction, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me." In this is our true fellowship with Christ, "He that doeth the will of God the same is . . . my brother." So our prayer should be "Teach me to do Thy will." And the result is all will be, "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

But Joseph did not realize God's purpose for him without being prepared for it. We can sum up his life in three words, "Tested. Trained. Triumphant. Dr. George Matheson uses the great musician, Chopin, to illustrate Joseph's career. He says that as Joseph's life is like one of Chopin's preludes, each of which has three parts, and each part possessing a distant feature, one following the other. "In the first, the melody is free and unrestrained. In the second, it seems to move through tangled places—to be impeded in its way by the intervention of resisting elements. But in the third the melody comes out into the open once more, the tangles vanish, the impediments are removed, and the notes of the first part reappear in a new connection and with a fresh power."

(2) Joseph as a Man of God. This is the other, the human side. He was both manly and godly, the former being due to the latter, and the latter being proved by the former. And all was due to the fact that he trusted God at every stage. This kept him (1) Sweet under cruelty and injustice. (2) Silent under false charges. (3) Strong in defense of right, and full of (4) humility amid high position and prosperity. Trust is always the secret of true life. Heb. 11 : 6.

OLD CLOCKS.

Marvellous Timepieces In English Church Towers.

The Dean of Wells, eminent as an antiquary as he is an ecclesiastic, wants a little of another £70 in order that the old clock in Wells Cathedral may be set going.

If the traveller, landing at Plymouth, chooses to delay his visit to London while he calls at Exeter, Wimborne and Wells he will see three of the most horological marvels to be found in Great Britain. And the most marvellous of all is that of Wells.

The dean concludes that the great Wells clock made its appearance between 1323 and 1334, and for nearly 600 years it has steadily beaten out the passing hours. Within the cathedral it has a dial plate measuring 6 feet 5½ inches across, set in a square frame. The outer circle is divided into 24 parts, representing the hours of the day, and a large gilt star representing the sun, travels round the circle each hour. In a second circle the minutes are indicated by a smaller star; and in a third circle a crescent shows the age of the moon.

Above the dial plate is a tower around which knights on horseback run in opposite directions, representing a tournament, as the hour is struck. Higher up another figure knocks out quarters against the bells, and also strikes on another bell the number of the hour. The ancient works of the clock are on loan at the South Kensington Museum, but the ancient face remains in the cathedral.

The Exeter clock is to be found in the north tower of the cathedral. It takes us back to the days of Edward III., and the 24 hours of Wells, indicates that the day was divided by means of a ball, half black and half white, revolving around the earth) and also the age of the moon. "Being constructed by a man who the faith in the doctrine for assailing which Galileo suffered so severely had not been undermined, there is also on the dial a third circle in which a representation of the sun revolves daily, pointing out the position which he occupies at any given hour in his then supposed revolution round the planet. The motto of the clock is "Peroum et monitur" (They fly and are placed to our account). The clock strikes the hours on Great Peter, a bell from which the curfew is tolled every evening.

Before leaving Exeter the visitor should take a look at "Matthew the Miller" — a local worthy famed for his punctuality — sitting above an ancient one-hand clock on the tower of St. Mary's Church, and ringing the quarters and the hours by the help of two mediaeval knights.

Then on to Wimborne, where, in the Minster containing a library of chained books may be seen a famous 14th century clock. In the middle of the face is a ball representing the earth, and the sun, moon and starcircle round it according to the old belief that the earth was the centre of the universe. The works are in the tower above, and outside the tower is the "Jack" which strikes the quarters.—Christian Science Monitor.

Farms Saved by Hens.

British poultry farming has more than doubled its output since 1913.

"I see no reason why when the organization of the industry is complete, we should not become a self-supporting country, so far as poultry is concerned, and even export eggs and fowls," says the editor of Poultry. "The climatic conditions are excellent both for stock raising and egg production.

"Many a farmer whose farm as a whole was hardly paying, has found on examining his accounts that it is the poultry that keeps him afloat."

England before the war imported 2,200,000,000 eggs a year. In 1922 only 1,700,000,000 were imported. English production has made up the difference.

The first man to wake up to the fact that there was something in eggs was the British general farmer. Formerly he kept chickens and cats because it was the thing to do, and would explain that his wife looked after them. If the hens laid eggs, so much the better, and when he wanted a fowl for the table he wrung its neck, regardless of its laying qualities.

All this has changed. Chicken farming has become an important and thriving national industry. Poultry clubs have sprung up all over the country affiliated to the county federations, which in turn send delegates to the National Poultry Council, which is supported by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Prim Obedience.

Gertie was a very little girl and very polite. It was the first time she had been on a visit alone, and she had been carefully instructed how to behave. "If they ask you to dine with them," she was told, "you must say—'No, thank you; I have already dined.'" As her parents had anticipated, the hostess said to her, "Come, Gertie, you must take a bit with us." "No, thank you," was the answer. "I have already bitten."

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BARON SHAUGHNESS.

HAD A REMARKABLE CAREER IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Entered Service of Canadian Pacific Railway In 1883—His Promotion as an Officer Was Rapid—In 1901 Was Created a Knight and In 1916 Became a Baron.

Thomas George Shaughnessy, first Baron Shaughnessy, of Montreal, and Ashford, County Limerick, Ireland, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 6, 1853, the son of Thomas Shaughnessy, an officer of the police department of that city. He was educated at the public schools of his native city and entered railway work in the purchasing department of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in 1869. He rose rapidly in the ranks of railway officials and was general storekeeper of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in 1882, when he was approached by William Van Horne, then collecting a staff for the infant Canadian Pacific Railway, and engaged as general purchasing agent. It is said that one of the first things that Sir William Van Horne did when he took over the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1881 was to take a train to Milwaukee and hire Shaughnessy. He found him eating in a restaurant and engaged him on the spot as general purchasing-agent of the Canadian Pacific.

His promotion as an officer of the Canadian Pacific was rapid. The ardent young man could not be kept back by traditions. Precedents could not be referred to, for there were none. Mr. Van Horne had an abiding hatred of red tape, and Mr. Shaughnessy soon became the latter's right hand in the new venture. Four years after his appointment as general purchasing-agent, he was promoted to assistant general manager, in 1891 he became vice-president and in 1899 president of the great railway, an office he held until 1918, when he retired in favor of Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., who then occupied the important posts of vice-president and general counsel and members of the executive committee of the company, and accepted the position of chairman, an office he maintained up to his death.

"The untimely death of Lord Shaughnessy," said Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, "has robbed from Canadian life its most outstanding figure. Public men have come and gone, and their respective parts in the things have been duly appreciated by the people of this country. But in no single instance, so far as my observation goes, has one man combined the achievement, the mentality, the force of character and the human qualities of generosity, charity and consideration for his fellow-men in the same degree as the late chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

It was in 1901 that Thomas Shaughnessy was created a Knight Bachelor. It is recorded as being typical of him that his first action was to wire to his mother, then living at Milwaukee, concluding his telegram: "One owes a great deal to a good wife and mother."

In 1907 Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was created Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. In 1916 he was raised to the peerage.

Lord Shaughnessy displayed keen interest in many matters entirely outside the great railway, being a director of many important companies and institutions, including the Bank of Montreal. Lord Shaughnessy was present at the historic meeting of the bank, and was visibly impressed during the simple ceremony of the unveiling of the striking memorial to those members of the staff who had fallen while on service in the Great War.

He married in 1880 Maud Elizabeth Nasie, of Milwaukee. His son is Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy. The Baron and Baroness Shaughnessy had three daughters, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Beauclerk, the Hon. Mrs. Rene Redmond, and the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy.

Lord Shaughnessy in religion was a Roman Catholic.

Lord Shaughnessy was one of the outstanding figures in the world war. His advice was frequently sought and followed by the Canadian and Imperial Governments. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he placed the whole resources of the C.P.R., railroad, ships and shops, at the disposal of the Allies, while he himself threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of recruiting in Montreal. His two sons, his heir and his second boy, A. J. Shaughnessy, went to the front, and the latter was killed in France. His lordship rendered invaluable assistance in connection with the campaign to secure money for the Victory loans.

Apart from his domestic affliction in the loss of his son the war period was a sad one for Lord Shaughnessy. During it he suffered from at first partial, and then complete blindness. Happily an operation restored to him his sight for his last years.

Lighting For Niagara Falls.

Multi-colored electric lamps beneath the surface of the water at Niagara Falls is the latest plan for furnishing additional beauty to that great American show place. With the aid of depth bombs, similar to those used in the world war, electric lights set in the top of air-tight containers will be anchored by chain beneath the surface of the water under the falls. The buoyancy of these containers will keep the lights pointed upward, so that at night when the electric current is turned on the water will be illuminated in a most fantastic manner.—Society for Electrical Development.

Iceland Producing Wool.

Wool is an important agricultural export of Iceland, much of it being woven into blankets in America.

Dairy Talks.

It is sometimes said that you cannot feed quality into milk. It makes a difference what the cow is. One cow will take exactly the same feed another will and turn it into dollars for you, while the cow next to her will bring you loss.

"Dairying will play out when strawberries smothered in cream and sugar cease to be palatable, and good bread butter are no longer hankered for by the human family. Till that sad day the flag of the cow will continue to wave in the breeze."—Hoard's Dairyman.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCE

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

From the survey of Federal expenditures and taxation given in the preceding articles it is apparent that while there has been much improvident financing since 1911 with the present aftermath of taxation overload, the change for the better is now well started and relief is in sight.

It is well to note, however, that public resentment against the present heavy load of imposts should not be directed to Ottawa alone. Provincial and municipal administration have contributed their full share, during recent years, to the yoke wherewith the people are galled. And the lead set by the present Federal Government must be followed by the local governments if normalcy in taxation is to be restored.

The enormous increase in Federal expenditures has been due mainly to the War and to the railway and marine policy of the late Government. The provinces, as such, did not have to finance the War nor have they undertaken huge obligations in connection with the transportation systems. They have no immense War debt and no pension-list. As between 1913 and 1922 the ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments increased from an aggregate of $53,653,425 in 1913 to $115,713,192 in 1922 ,an increase of 117 per cent. during the nine year period in which prices as we have already pointed out, increased by only 50 per cent.

THE RECORD OF THE PROVINCES.

Provincial expenditure has, therefore, increased considerably more rapidly than prices, and is has been largely met out of loans, the interest charges on provincial debt have also been rapidly increasing. The combined figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the aggregate amount paid in interest charges on debt by the nine Provinces has increased from $7,817,844 in 1916, the first year for which the figures have been combined—to $19,918,266 in 1921. Unfortunately, much of the money borrowed was obtained at a time when interest rates were near their highest point and the purchasing power of the dollar at its lowest. These loans fall due to be repaid with dollars of (presumably) much higher purchasing power.

The consequent increases in provincial taxation have added to the total average taxation of the people of Canada no less than $5.71 per capita or $28.55 per family of five. The following table shows the record by provinces :

1922	Per Capita	1913.	Per Capita
Expenditure		Expenditure	
$ 661,668	$ 7.49	$ 450,112	$ 6.75
4,767,672	9.03	1,040,784	4.87
3,046,869	7.77	1,146,963	4.04
16,575,976	6.90	7,993,985	3.84
37,442,985	12.56	10,868,026	4.18
11,224,434	17.92	5,314,849	10.68
13,322,119	16.95	4,656,800	8.41
5,425,584	18.38	1,236,192	12.37
11,236,192	32.45	1,476,487	30.89
17,436,487			
115,713,102	12.90	53,278,425	7.09

Province	Per Capita
Prince Edward Island	$ 18.95
Nova Scotia	12.36
New Brunswick	28.30
Quebec	
Ontario	
Manitoba	
Saskatchewan	
Alberta	
British Columbia	
TOTAL	89.81

Total ... In view of the generally low cost of government in rural municipalities, and adding to that the total public expenditure works out approximately as follows :

Provincial (1922)	$18.95—$1.33 for provincial subsidy.
Municipal (1922)	12.36—
Dominion (1922)	28.30—
	89.81—

In view of the generally low cost of government in rural municipalities, and adding to that the total public expenditure works out approximately as follows :—Provincial subsidy, $1.33 per capita for provincial and municipal expenditures, Provincial (1922) $18.95, Municipal (1922) $12.36, Dominion (1922) $28.30, total $89.81—besides $100 per head of population.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE.

If we proceed from provincial to municipal public expenditure, we find the same state of affairs—municipal expenditure increasing out of all proportion to the rise of general prices, and at a much higher rate than the "controllable" expenditure of the Dominion. The combined statistics of municipal finance given in the reports on municipal statistics published by the governments of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba illustrate the situation with regard to municipal debt in these three provinces, which includes practically two-thirds of the population of the Dominion and may be taken as representative of the general situation. These available statistics published by the Provincial Governments show that between 1913 and 1921 the aggregate taxes imposed by Ontario municipalities increased from $35,231,214 to $83,017,612 an increase of no less than 62.5 per cent. Similarly in the seven years from 1914 to 1921 the ordinary expenditures of rural and urban municipalities of Quebec exclusively of County Councils increased from $19,139,465 to $48,763,253 or by 154.7 per cent. In Manitoba the increase in municipal taxation has been from $9,922,537 in 1912 to $19,302,894 in 1922, or an increase of 94½ per cent.

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Salvaging Gold From the Sea

The work of salvaging the $30,000,000 worth of gold from the White Star Liner Laurentic, sunk off Dungannon, on the Irish coast, six years ago, is nearly completed, and the story of its progress reads like a romance.

The business of recovering the treasure started in the spring of 1919, but when the adventures of the deep made their first descent they found a difficult task. The gold and silver were in a strong chamber located amidships, protected by thick steel walls and heavily barred doors. Weeks slipped by while the hulk was blasted to make way for the divers, and it was not until the middle of June that the actual recovery of gold began.

Garbed in goggle-eyed helmets and thick submersible suits, with leaden weights to keepthem upright, the gallant gold fishers were lowered from the raft to a depth of 132 feet. Some time later the crew left above drew up the first loaded bucket, leaned over it eagerly and turned away in disappointment. It contained a meagre assortment of coins of no particular value.

But the sun had not reddened the waters at dawning more than half a dozen times before the buckets began to come up heavy with gold bars, each one worth more than $5,000. They were tumbled out on the deck of the Racer and the crew knelt down beside it, laughing excitedly and jostling each other in their haste to touch the precious metal.

That was at first. Presently the sight of small fortunes rolling about the sloping decks became so much a matter of course that it could not halt the least important member of the crew in his little round of every day. Each bar weighed close to thirty pounds. They measured nine inches long, were two inches thick and four inches wide. And on one day of days the sea-hunters foraging in the depths of the blue sent to the surface forty-seven bars of gold valued at $360,000. A great deal of the bullion was pinned beneath masses of twisted steel and hours were spent by the divers prying a way through the massed debris to the treasure.

There are eight of these Knights of Neptune aboard the Racer, all veterans in the salvage branch of the British Navy and experts in their line. Because of the hazards, no one is permitted to work for more than thirty minutes at a time. An hour actually elapses, however, from the time they leave to the time they return to the ship, for they must spend half an hour in coming to the surface. They are brought up slowly, sixty feet at a time, with a ten-minutes halt at the end of each sixty-foot haul. If they were brought directly from the bottom to the surface the probability of complete or partial paralysis would be great.

For taking the gigantic risks involved in the plunge, each diver receives one-thirty-secondn part of the treasure recovered, which is not so bad when the haul for one day may total more than $300,000!

Having recovered the wealth of the Laurentic, what more natural than that these darig knights of the sea may try their hands at bringing up the lost Millions that were gathered into Davy Jones' locker during the World War? Six billion dollars is the estimated total of the golden stream that was poured into the turbulent waters in those four years. Then there are the tons upon tons of sunken treasure lying waiting for the questing adventures since the days of Drake and Queen Elizabeth.

Not far from the British Coast, but outside territorial waters, lies an unnamed vessel full of contraband gold. Back in 1915, so the story goes, a soldier of fortune in the employ of Germany collected $2,000,000,000 in gold and specie and $11,000,000 in negotiable Chinese scrip. The wealth is concealed in 5,000 Dutch cheeses and shipped them on the mysterious vessel. A German torpedo prevented the delivery of the cheeses and for eight years they have been lying there on a reef, rich booty for the intrepid soul who goes adventuring twenty fathoms under the sea.

Off the coast of Scotland a privately financed expedition has had a fair share of success employing suction pumps and divers in an attempt to recover the £300,000 in gold andjewelssupposed to be aboard the Spanish vessel Almirante de Florencia. The fact that the ship is actually there is attested by the cannon balls, muskets, swords, daggers and pieces of plate already brought to the surface.

The plant for raising this treasure includes a powerful suction pump capable of taking up and discharging 250 tons an hour and a circular cutting machine driven by a motor that is engaged in cutting through the thirty feet of clay and silt that covers the wreck.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

This is the time as ever before when every banker ought to be a student of agricultural economics. The farmer is studying marketing. The banker must know his way around that subject.

London's Population.

A veritable romance of figures is revealed in the latest Blue Book just published by the Registrar General's department. London's population is somewhere in the region of 7,000,000 and the Blue Book's analysis of the figures shows that at least a third of this number—more than 2,000,000—move every day either in or out of the ancient bailiwick still known as the City of London. The city is the ancient municipality in the centre of the London metropolitan area. It has its own municipal organization and is entirely independentof Greater London. But it is the heart of the business and financial systems of the British Empire. It has a daytime or working population of 416,150, whereas at night it contains only 13,709, of whom a large number are watchmen on guard with vigilance the great business and financial interests there gathered.

The Pole of Inaccessibility

One of the most interesting spots on the globe is the north magnetic pole. If a mariner were to find himself there, the needle of his compass would afford him no indication of direction. Were the needle suspended in such a way as to move as it listed, it would point vertically downward toward the centre of the earth.

The earth is a huge magnet. It has two points called the magnetic poles—points on its surface where the compass needle, if free to do so, would stand precisely vertical. The north magnetic pole is in latitude 70 degrees north, longitude 97 degrees west. One would naturally suppose the south magnetic pole to be at the exact antipodes of that point, but it is not. A straight line passing from that point through the centre of the earth would not come out at the south magnetic pole by a considerable distance—the reason why being that the earth's magnetism is very irregularly distributed.

The magnetism of the earth appears to be attributable to magnetic material which it contains and to electric currents passing around through the crust of the planet. It is influenced to some extent by disturbances on the sun. But the most remarkable thing about the magnetic poles is that they do not stay put; their positions change. The north magnetic pole seems at the present time to be moving northwestward at a rate of five to eight miles a year.

If you will look at a map of that far-northern region you will be struck by the immensity of what is called the Arctic Archipelago of America. It is in point of size by far the greatest group of islands in the world. One of the biggest of those hyperborean islands is Banks Land, where there are Eskimo summer villages. Traders occasionally visit Banks Island in summer time with goods which they barter for furs.

In addition to the North and South geographic Poles and the two magnetic poles, there is yet another pole, which geographers call the Pole of Inaccessibility. It gets that name from the fact that it is the spot on the earth's surface most difficult to reach. The location of it is almost directly north of Behring Strait, in the middle of the undiscovered continent.

Nobody has ever seen this continent, yet it has been hypothetically charted on maps of the hydrographic office of the navy, its existence, size and shape being inferred from numerous observations of tides and currents in the Polar Ocean. It is thought to be nearly half a million square miles in area.

There are three ways to enter the Arctic Ocean. One is by the broad paht of the North Atlantic. The second is through the water passage west of Greenland. The third is through Behring Strait. The short and direct road to the undiscovered continent is the last named. But the barrier of everlasting ice blocks it. That route was tried forty-odd years ago, by the Jeannette expedition, under Greely, seeking the North Pole, and the enterprise terminated in lamentable disaster.

The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco in 1879, and two years later was crushed by the ice. The wreckage was carried by the icedrift clear across the Arctic Ocean, and five to eight years afterward floated down the east coast of Greenland, through Denmark Strait (which separates Greenland from Iceland) into the North Atlantic.

Fifteen years ago Admiral Melville, himself one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, procured the construction of fifty strong casks designed to withstand crushing in the ice, and had them dropped in the ocean north of Behring Strait. Each of them had a number painted on it. Since then several of them have been picked up in European waters. One was cast up on the north coast of Norway; another was found on the shore of Iceland. They had drifted clear across the Polar Sea.

From these numerous other observations of currents and tides it is inferred that the Arctic Ocean surrounds a great land mass, the undiscovered continent, by broad and deep channels. Draw a straight line from the North Pole to Behring Strait and it will pass almost through the middle of that continent, as hypothetically outlined by geographers. It is thought to be a four-sided body of land, somewhat irregular in shape. One corner of it is to the far north of Bennett Island. The second corner is north of Point Barrow (the northern-most trends of Alaska), and thence its coast line trends eastward nearly to Banks Land, forming the northern boundary of Beaufort Sea. The third corner is northwest of Banks Land and the fourth corner is northwest of Grant Land.

The undiscovered continent as charted is, in short, directly north of Alaska and Eastern Siberia. Its south coast, at the "second corner" above mentioned, is about 330 miles north of Point Barrow. Its north coast is 300 miles south of the geographical North Pole.

Fame in Fable and Fact.

To celebrate the 500th anniversary of the death of Sir Richard Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London, a special service in the Church of St. Michael Paternoster, Royal College-hill, E.C., was attended by a large gathering.

Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, Lord Mayor 1915-16, who has made a deep study of the life of his famous predecessor, delivered an address in which he traced Whittington's history from the time he left his home in Gloucestershire to his death in 1423.

We were children still at heart, he said, and we held tenaciously to the fairy stories and moral fables that our mothers told us.

The man whose life and achievements had been immortalized in the story of Dick Whittington and his cat was worthy of such high fame, however different his life was in point of fact from the legend that grew out of it.

Corn-borer in Ontario.

The spread of the European corn-borer in Ontario has not been serious this year, although the infested areas have been considerably increased. W. N. Keenan, of the Dominion Entomological Department, and his assistants finished their scouting work and have been spending a few days inspecting some of the hardest hit corn fields. In some instances they have collected 1,000 to 1,500 borers in a single hill of corn.

Mr. Keenan reports that the spread of the borer in Essex county has been very rapid this year owing to the fact that few combative measures have yet been followed by the corn growers there. The Essex farmers are just beginning to realize the seriousness of the invasion and no doubt will be better organized against the pest next year. A surprisingly large number of borers have appeared in the sweet corn district near Aylmer and much of the corn grown for canning purposes has been found to be infested. The borer has also spread along the shores of Lake Huron.

Although nearly half a million of the little parasite moths introduced from Europe to fight the borers have been liberated from the laboratory in St. Thomas, the entomologists do not expect results for two or three years at least, as it will take that long a period for the parasites to propagate in sufficient numbers to cope with the borers.

The real test will take place during the coming winter when it will be observed whether or not the parasites can withstand the rigors of Ontario's climate.

Royal Clocks.

It is not generally known that the King's clocks are among the most interesting and valuable in the country. There are nearly 250 in Windsor Castle and more than 160 in Buckingham Palace.

One of the most curious timepieces in Buckingham Palace is the French Negress Head clock dating from the days of Louis XV. It is in ormolu, 2 feet 6 inches high. The hours are shown in one of the Negress' eyes and the minutes in the other.

Then there is Breguet's Sympathetic Clock. Its dial is the gold watch that was made for, and used by, King George IV., with the chain and watchkey attached. Below, in a glass-panelled mahogany case, is Breguet's apparatus by which at the stroke of 12 shoots up a steel needle through a hole in the rim of the watch case, automatically adjusting the minute hand, if it should be fast or slow.

The most precious of the clocks which the King keeps at Windsor is a little timepiece, ten inches high by four deep, that Henry VIII. gave to Anne Boleyn on her wedding day. The weights are beautifully engraved with true lovers' knots. It used to belong to Horace Walpole, on whose death it was sold to Queen Victoria.

One of the King's clocks kept in William III.'s state bedroom, at Hampton Court Palace, has been 200 years in the same place. It goes for a year without winding.

The tallest royal timepiece is nine feet ten inches, and stands in the Grand Corridor of Buckingham Palace.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT

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In all thicknesses and dimensions.—Also Hardwoods, Slabs and Stovewood.

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Wood For Sale.

Soft and hard wood, cut or uncut, delivered to any part of the town. Apply at Normile's Garage, East St., Phone 370, or Arthur Babcock, Carter. 2-c

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

Improved Train Service Between Toronto and Winnipeg.

The Canadian National Railways announce that effective Saturday, January 5th, 1924, improved train service via New Lenglac Route will be put in operation. "The National," the Toronto, Winnipeg and Western Canada train will hereafter run by this route and via Allandale, Barrie, Orillia and Washago, instead of via Beaverton, leaving Toronto, 10.45 p.m. daily arriving Sudbury at 8.55 a.m. and Winnipeg 4.10 p.m. following day. "The National" will carry Tourist Sleeping Car Toronto and Winnipeg, Standard Sleeping Car Toronto and Edmonton, Compartment Observation Library Car Toronto and Winnipeg, Standard Sleeping Car Toronto and Sudbury ; Dining Car serving all meals. For tickets, reservations and full information apply to any Canadian National Agent.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

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GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 9.30 a.m.— Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service. "The Gospel."
7.00 p.m.—Evening service. "The Name."
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.

This week is week of prayer. Let us gather Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 7.45 at the church to study the Sermon on the Mount.

Axes and Saws !

Guaranteed Axes and Cross-cut Saws, saw files, saw sets, splitting wedges, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Repairs.

Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

C. N. Railway.

Changes in train service, Sunday, January 6th : Trains Nos. 21 and 24—Toronto-Montreal, to be run daily, except Saturday from Toronto instead of daily as at present. No. 20 leaves Napanee at 1.38 a.m.

The Market Grocery.

This week we have fresh figs, dates, apricots, prunes, oranges, lemons, grapes, pickles, jams, table figs, raisins, currants, grape fruit. Ogilvies famous flour, wheat granules, Graham flour and rolled oats. The best value in Teas and Coffee. Everything fresh, pure and wholesome. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.
Phone 154.

Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Victorian Nurse reported for duty on Wednesday last, her office being at the home of Mrs. Perry Detlor, East street. Nurse Gardiner brings with her the highest credentials. She is an honor graduate of St. Luke's and Sloane hospitals, New York City, where she had several years experience in public health nursing. She is also a graduate in the work of the Toronto University. The membership fee for the Napanee Branch of the Order is 50c. per annum. This may be had from any member of the Executive.

Hockey Schedule.

A meeting of the Bay of the Bay of Quinte Hockey League was held in Napanee on Friday evening, when all the teams in the League were represented. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and it was felt that the Bay of Quinte League would enjoy a very successful season. The chief business of the meeting was the drawing up of the schedule which is as follows :

Jan. 1—Napanee at Belleville.
Jan. 12—Point Anne at Kingston.
Jan. 15—Belleville at Point Anne.
Jan. 18—Kingston at Belleville.
Jan. 23—Point Anne at Belleville.
Jan. 25—Napanee at Point Anne.
Jan. 26—Belleville at Kingston.
Jan. 30—Kingston at Point Anne.
(Not settled) — Napanee at Kingston.
Feb. 4—Kingston at Napanee.

Raisins ! Raisins !

We are still selling new seeded Raisins 2 lb. for 25c. Currants, 17c. a box. And see our brooms we are selling for 49c. at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

John W. Maines.

John W. Maines was born in Tweed, Ontario, February 20th, 1837, and died at the home of his daughter in Kirkland, Wash., December 5th, 1923, aged 86 years, 9 months and 15 days. He was married to Miss Keeley Rose, January 13th, 1863 and survived her just three months, she having passed away September 4th. They lived over sixty years of wedded life, and five children were born to them, only two of whom survived—E. L. Maines, of Grandview, Wash., and Mrs. E. Harbin, of Kirkland, Wash. He was one of a family of eleven children, the last surviving member of his family. Most of his life was spent in Napanee, Ont., and vicinity, till in 1905 he came to Sunnyside, they lived there till two years ago when failing health of both of them made it necessary that they give up their own home, and they went to make their home with their daughter, paying an annual visit to their son, where Mrs. Maines died during the last visit. Mr. Maines had just returned to Kirkland and was there only two days when he was stricken and died three weeks later. The funeral was held in Sunnyside and he was laid to rest in the cemetery there beside his wife. He was a member of the Methodist church for many years—Grandview Herald.

Poultry Supplies.

Grit, charcoal, beef scrap, water cans, feeding hoppers.

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Spend A Little Save A Lot

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Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion (in the Chapel).
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Odessa A.F. & A.M.

At the regular communication of Prince Arthur Lodge, No. 295, G.R.C., A.F. & A.M., held in the lodge room, Odessa, on Dec. 27th, 1923, the following officers were installed for the year 1924 : Bro. S. E. Smith, W.M. ; W. Bro. J. E. Miller, I.P.M. ; Bro. Blake Switzer, S.W. ; Bro. Earl Clark, J.W. ; W. Bro. Elgin Parrott, Secretary; W. Bro. S. J. Sproule, Treasurer; Bro. Murray Wemp, J.D. ; Bro. Percy Wright, S.D. ; Bro. C. H. Parrott, I.G. ; Bro. N. D. Ames, D.C. ; Bro. W. D. Babcock, S.S. ; W. Bro. P. W. Snider, D. of C. ; Bro. Rev. S. F. Dixon, Chap. ; W. Bro. Shelley Denyes, Tyler.

The Late R. J. Wales.

Robert J. Wales, a life long resident of Napanee, and one of the most respected business men, passed away on New Year's day at his home on Bridge street. Mr. Wales for a long number of years carried on business as a blacksmith in the latter building on the ale block, where he went into the grocery and hardware business. Deceased was a charter member of Argyll Lodge No. 212, I.O.O.F., also a member of Union Lodge, A.F. & A.M. The funeral took place from his late residence on Thursday last to the family vault in Riverside cemetery. He leaves one son, Mr. Stanley Wales, who was associated with his father in business and two daughters, Misses Ida and Mata Wales.

Mary H. Fox.

A shadow of gloom was cast over the town on Christmas eve when it was learned that Mary H. Fox, eldest daughter of Mrs. Fox and the late Thomas Fox, so many years a trusted employee of the Robinson Co., had gone to her eternal home in her nineteenth year, after a short illness of Bright's disease. Mary was a bright, kind, lovable girl and will be sadly missed by her many girl companions. She was a graduate of the last Commercial Class of the Collegiate Institute and had taken a position with Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange, but owing to illness only remained there a few weeks. She was also a faithful member of St. Patrick's choir. The funeral took place from her late residence to the R. C. Church where a solemn requiem mass was sung for the repose of her soul. Sympathy for the whole community goes out to the sorrowing mother and the two sisters and a brother who are left to mourn her loss. The pall bearers were Thomas McGraw, Andrew Cavanaugh, Thomas Barrett, Ambrose Killorin Andrew Walsh and Wilfred McAlister.

Uncanny Chapters of Tragedies.

Four times John Blackman, an Eastbourne, Eng., Labor leader, was committed to prison, and soon after each sentence death overtook one of his judges.

Blackman's appearances in court have been in connection with summonses for arrears of maintenance due to his wife.

He was before Judge Mackarness in Eastbourne County Court. A little later the judge died, and Blackman chanced to be out of jail in time to attend the funeral.

Here are a train of extraordinary events, so far as the magistrates are concerned, dating from about April, 1922 :—

First committal—Alderman John Duke, Mayor of Eastbourne, afterwards died suddenly in a nursing home.

Second committal — Major Molineux presently died after very brief illness.

Third committal—Mr. H. D. Farnell had a seizure a few minutes after leaving the court, and died without recovering consciousness.

Blackman has now been committed for the fifth time. He himself has called attention to the surprising coincidences. Pointing out that he has had four "sentences," he adds:—

"It may be a coincidence, but the judge who first sentenced me was the first to die. Following each separate committal by a magistrate, one of them has died suddenly."

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

Missionary Anniversary Services :

Sunday, Jan. 13—Judge Lavell, of Kingston, at both services.
Monday, 14th—Young People's Missionary program.
Wed. 16th—Lecture, "The Romance of Church Life in the Canadian West."
Friday, 18th—W. M. S: Missionary program.
Sunday, Jan. 20th—Rev. S. S. Harton, of Galt, at both services.

Tobacco In Canada

The growing of tobacco in Canada in quantities sufficiently large to make it an object of commerce is practically confined to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The acreage planted to tobacco in the two provinces in 1922 was 25,762, or more than twice the acreage of the previous year, but only about half that of 1920. Whilst Ontario increased its acreage by about one-half, that of Quebec was three times as great. The total yield from this acreage was 25,847,570 pounds, about twice that of 1921 and half that of 1920. The Province of Ontario accounted for 11,031,870 pounds of the total and Quebec 14,-915,700 pounds. The average yield in Ontario was 1,201 pounds per acre, in Quebec 900 pounds, and in all Canada 1,007.

The prices paid for Canadian tobacco varied, of course, considerably according to type and quality. Assuming for Ontario tobacco an average of 26c per pound and for Quebec tobacco an average of 12c. per pound, the total value of the Canadian tobacco crop of 1922 may be placed at $4,547,857 as compared with $2,293,190 in 1921 and $5,893,275 in 1920. For Ontario the estimated value is $2,757,967 as compared with $1,780,493, and for Quebec $1,789,-884 as compared with $612,700 in the previous year.

Apart from the growing of tobacco, there is an industrial side to the matter, for the raw leaf, as turned out by the tobacco grower, has to go through several processes before ready for consumption; and so tobacco on the market is commonly called manufactured.

In Canada there are 119 tobacco factories, of which 94 manufacture cigars and cigarettes and 25 smoking tobacco, etc. In this industry the Province of Quebec holds front rank with 60 factories and Ontario follows with 38. Then follow British Columbia with 13, Manitoba 3, Prince Edward Island 2 and Nova Scotia, Alberta and New Brunswick 1 each. The capital invested in these plants throughout Canada is $47,750,675. There are 9,806 employes engaged therein, receiving wages and salaries totaling yearly $9,599,189. The cost of the materials used in the industry in the last year was $23,439,-332; the value of the products $66,-965,240, and the value added by manufacture $43,520,918.

Tobacco has always been imported and is still imported in large quantities, but as a fairly large quantity of Canadian grown tobacco is now exported. Last year the exports amounted to 477,990 pounds, having a value of $175,826. Three-fourths of this went to Great Britain. The United States took 12,850 pounds and other foreign countries the remainder.

The largest class of imports consisted of unmanufactured tobacco, that is, leaf tobacco as it left the plantations, usually in large casks or pressed into bales like pressed hay. The imports of this unmanufactured tobacco amounted last year to 870,500 pounds. It is admitted duty free, but as it is all manufactured here into pipe-tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and so forth, it pays a heavy excise duty. Upon all manufactures of tobacco brought into the country a heavy customs duty is paid. These imports last year consisted of 16,080 pounds of cigars, 27,136 pounds of cigarettes, 4,000 pounds of snuff, 99,720 pounds of smoking tobacco, that is tobacco prepared for pipe use. The quantity of pipe tobacco imported from Great Britain is less than that imported from the United States, but the value of the smaller quantity from Great Britain has about twice the value of the greater quantity from the United States.

The value of all the tobacco imported last year was $9,947,902, and the customs duties paid on these imports amounted to $653,106, so that the cost of the imported tobacco, laid down in Canada, was $10,601,008.

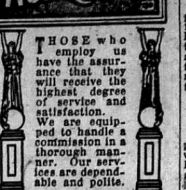
The botanical name of the tobacco plant is "Nicotiana tobacum," and the plant belongs to the family which includes the potato, tomato, and the nightshade. With respect to many qualities, the members of this family differ greatly, but the botanist finds common distinctive qualities which justify the family grouping.

Tobacco is an annual plant, and attains a height of about six feet. The leaves, branching towards the top of the stem, are large, often 20 inches in length.

For the production of the finest quality, a warm and moist climate and a rich soil are required. Fully one-half of the world's supply of tobacco is produced on the American continent. Tobacco is also grown in India, Turkey, Egypt, Hungary, and South Africa, also to some extent in Russia and Germany. Efforts are being made to establish tobacco-growing in England and Ireland. The latter effort had 172 acres under tobacco in 1917.

In the Province of Quebec tobacco is more generally grown than in Ontario, because for generations thousands of French-Canadian farmers have cultivated small patches of tobacco. With these small but numerous crops, the process of manufacturing is not carried beyond a simple form of curing and cutting the leaf for pipe use. These crops supply the "habitants" home market in the literal sense of that term.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has done considerable to encourage and assist tobacco-growing. The Department contains a Tobacco Division, at the head of which is an expert in the growing and curing of tobacco, Mr. F. Charlan, whose advice can always be obtained by those interested in tobacco culture.



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FUNERAL EQUIPMENT
MATTRESSES, WINDOW SHADES

Here and There

A grizzly bear barbecue will be one of the features of the Winter Carnival at Banff in February.

Ten Canadian and three United States teams have already entered for the Eastern International Dog Derby, which will be run during the Winter Carnival in Quebec, February 21, 22 and 23.

Progress and bright prospects in the development of sodium sulphate in Saskatchewan is reported by the Bureau of Labor and Industries. Sodium sulphate recovered from Saskatchewan deposits is now being used in the manufacture of glass at Redcliff.

A report of the British Columbia Industrial Commission Department shows loans to industries amounting to $6,176,094 embracing 60 plants. Repayments have been made on principal by 55 industries. Total repayments amount to $181,428, of which $71,245 was interest.

For the purpose of extending Canadian trade in Greece, Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean, W. McL. Clark, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Milan, Italy, has been instructed to visit these countries and report on the opportunities for the sale of Canadian goods.

E. D. Calvert, noted guide and sportsman of Rainy River, who has done much towards bringing tourists from all parts of the United States to the Lake of the Woods, states that the tourist traffic this year has greatly exceeded all previous years and anticipates a greater increase next season.

United States grain shipped from Canadian ports during the crop year, September 1, 1922 to August 31, 1923, totalled 55,000,000 bushels. This meant total handlings of approximately 110,000,000 bushels, as it was necessary for the grain to pass through the elevators at lake ports and at ports of exit.

Miss Marion Towne, of Berlin, N.H., who in three years since she first put on a ski, has achieved fame through her daring and graceful jumping, has expressed her desire to compete with Canada's best girl ski jumpers at the winter sports carnival to be held on February 21, 22, 23 and 24th, during which time she will make exhibition jumps.

Further indications that the year 1923 will create a record in ocean traffic are shown by figures given out at the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Steamships. Bookings for westbound sailings were exceptionally large, while those for sailings to the Old Country for Christmas and the New Year were in advance of the traffic of any previous year.

The Calgary Board of Trade is taking interest in the proposal of large, British interests, which involves the utilization of western straw for the manufacture of paper and other products, and is getting all possible information with respect to the development of industries. Hundreds of thousands of tons of straw are burned in the prairies every year, which it is claimed has a commercial value.

St. Jovite, Quebec, has been chosen once more as a movie location, and arrangements have been made by Conrad Nagle and Alma Rubens for the transportation of themselves, party of 17 and equipment to that place during the early winter. Last winter Lionel Barrymore and Seena Owen located at St. Jovite for the filming of "Snow Blind" prior to taking other parts of the picture around the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and Windermere, British Columbia.

Traffic through the Lachine Canal in 1923 showed an increase over that of 1922 almost every particular, the total grain carried being 88,285,270 bushels, as compared with 87,581,212 in 1922, the best previous year; coal receipts totalling 813,591 tons, compared with 384,575 tons; the ship tonnage operated being 5,462,200, against 4,786,543; shipments of pulpwood totalling 356,980 tons, against 313,134 last year; the cargo tonnage being 4,-411,183, compared with 4,260,328; and the number of passengers carried totalling 78,097, against 49,292 in 1922.

Canada's Ships Prosper.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., announces that they recently despatched twelve ships to various parts of the world with full cargoes. The regions to be visited by these vessels include Australia and New Zealand, the United Kingdom, many European ports, British Honduras, Bermuda, the British West Indies, Newfoundland and British Columbia.

"We have done very well on practically all of our services during the present season," said Captain E. E. Tedford, marine superintendent, "so much so, in fact, that we have been able to return to service several ships which we had laid up."

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Harold Lloyd in six reels of pure farce at its cleverest and funniest—that's "WHY WORRY." It's all about one of those revolutions that explode every once-in-a-while in South America, and that means that there is a full measure of romance and adventure, of thrills and suspense. And a good comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

The character of "GRUMPY" is played by Theodore Roberts, whose "Uncle Josh" in "The Old Homestead" stands as one of the greatest characters ever established in the screen world.

Also a 2-reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Marvellous "THE ISLES OF LOST SHIPS," in the grip of the Sargasso Sea, a floating Island where a woman has 24 hours to choose a mate.

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

Black's 8-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils.

Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's

Make Vine's Shop Your Head Quarters for Lamp Bulbs

These lamps are Canadian-made for Canadian trade and are not made cheap, but to a real Standard.

Call in and inspect the National Range, which is the quickest heater and the only cheap Electric Range on the market to operate.

Look at our Irons and Toasters, and water heaters for your hot water boiler.

Estimates freely given on wiring installation of any kind. Bring your Vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc., to me when repairs are needed.

Quick service at reasonable prices.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee
'Phone 367.

Indian Summer.

The term, Indian Summer, is loosely and incorrectly used to designate any mild period of the autumn after the first frosts have come and the foliage of the hard wood trees, the maple especially, has been turned from green to purple, gold and crimson. Some people speak of such a spell of mild sunny, even balmy weather, as Indian summer. The true Indian Summer, called by some writers on Indian life and customs, Squaw Summer, comes later, and never earlier than November. The Handbook of Indians of Canada, issued by the Geographic Board of Canada, states that Indian Summer is "The short season of calm weather usually occurring about the middle of November," corresponding to the All-Saints' Summer and St. Martin's Summer of Italy on November 11, and in England St. Martin's Summer usually occurs after that date.

In Eastern Canada the late autumn often brings a snowfall, followed by rain or a cold sufficient to freeze over small pools and retain the streams. Then the sky becomes clear again. The sun shines brightly and with considerable warmth. The snow disappears, the ice melts, and usually the south wind brings up balmy air. This is the Indian Summer. It usually occurs about the middle of November, and its duration varies with the season. Sometimes it lasts for only a few days, at other seasons it extends over a week or more.

Ross Found Magnetic Pole.

The magnetic pole, as distinguished from the geographical pole, is the point where the needle stands vertically, showing the centre of terrestrial magnetism for the Northern hemisphere. This was discovered June 1, 1831, by Capt. John Ross. The amount of dip of the needle was 89 degrees, 59 minutes, being thus within one minute of the pole, if not its actual existence where he stood, was further confirmed by the sections of several horizontal needles in his possession. Not one of them showed the slightest tendency to move from the position in which it was placed. This interesting spot is almost directly north of the city of Winnipeg, and within less than 20 degrees of that city. To be exact, the location of the north magnetic pole is 70 degrees, 5 minutes and 17 seconds latitude and 96 degrees, 46 minutes and 45 seconds longitude.

Quite Right.

"Pa," said little Robert, "a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

His Father—"We are told so, my son."

Little Robert—"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

Genuine

BAYER

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds — Headache — Rheumatism
Toothache — Neuralgia — Neuritis
Earache — Lumbago — Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Justice Darling has been created a baron.

Thirteen-year-old Sydenham boy secures silver fox.

Bank of Montreal absorbs the La Banque Nationale.

Customs receipts in Toronto for year total $1 million dollars.

Record development of hydro-electric power in Canada during 1923.

Earthquake shocks are felt in 10 cities in Tennessee and Arkansas.

United College beaten by Markham, 4—3, in O.H.A. intermediate game.

Guelph Herald absorbed by Guelph Mercury after career of over 71 years.

Bandits in South China loot town, massacre inhabitants and abduct missionary.

Bits of charred wreckage picked up along coast of Sicily tell of fate of Dixmude.

Berlin profiteers throng cafes for New Year's celebration while famine stalks streets.

Sir Henry Thornton gives assurance of speedy completion of Hamilton terminals.

Congressmen threaten to attack U.S. Administration for selling munitions to Mexico.

Sir Henry Thornton to give employees chance to buy C.N. Cartage Co., if it is sold.

Sculptor is commissioned by Ontario Government to prepare statue of Sir James Whitney.

Britain's early negus badly depleted by foot and mouth disease, now needs Canadian cattle.

Justice Department blames penitentiary wall guards for escape of Ryan and his confederates.

Hockey conference between U. S. and Canadian hockey officials is indefinitely postponed by former.

Ralph Connor will continue to preach at St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, Winnipeg, at a salary of $1 a year.

Exports to United States during November increased $8,601,823; imports from same country dropped $256,098.

Accidents in Ontario during past year averaged 204 a day, and compensation paid out amounted to $6,284,855.84.

WEDNESDAY.

W. W. Hiltz elected mayor of Toronto.

Big gold discovery made in Madagascar.

Several Ontario cities elect new councils.

France defeats Scotland in international Rugby match.

Scottish regiments of Toronto hold reception to fellow-soldiers.

The King and Queen send New Year's greetings to Canada.

Success stimulates New Zealand chairmen to expand business.

Chartered signal found in St. Lawrence, near Prescott, Ont.

Dr. W. Keith Peare, C.P.R. Medical Officer at Vancouver, dies.

Paul Vaux wins Middle Atlantic States skating championship.

U. S. Secretary aims to bring Canadians under new immigration law.

Aura Lee scores win from Parkdale in O.H.A. senior game, 4 to 3.

University of Toronto senior hockey team again beats Boston College.

French automobile crosses worst portion of Sahara Desert in two days' time.

Miss Elizabeth Wyatt dies at St. Thomas after teaching school for 42 years.

Venizelos will decide whether Greece shall retain monarchy or become republic.

United States sends arms and ammunition to Mexico to aid Government of Obregon.

Stratford hockey team defeats Grimsby intermediates in exhibition game at London, 7 to 3.

Port Arthur wins second straight game from Fort William at opening of new Port Arthur hockey arena.

William Dobie, founder of E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, Toronto, dies following severe fall on icy pavements.

Two daughters of Rev. Robert Gambie, clerk of Ottawa Presbytery, overcome by automobile fumes when returning from hospital.

THURSDAY.

U.F.O. caucus held at Toronto.

Hamilton professionals beat Canadiens by 4 to 2.

Hamilton magistrate's stand against "spotters" offends officials, and interview with Attorney-General follows.

Convictions for handbooking and "dope" peddling show increase during past year, owing to great vigilance by police.

MONDAY.

Sterling at Toronto, $4.42, at New York, $4.29⅝.

Rumania makes bid to Russia for Besserabian territory.

Deaths follow presence of cold wave in the U. S. cities.

Ottawa and Canadiens win National Hockey League games.

British public look with disfavor on attempts to exclude Labor.

Cardiff City, English League leaders, beaten again by Aston Villa.

University of Toronto senior hockey team wins from Harvard.

Ukrainians observe Christmas festival according to Julian calendar.

Church and State unite to pay last tribute to late Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

Senate elections in France leave complexion of Chamber unchanged.

Nicholas Wesbrenton, well-known former railwayman, is dead at Toronto.

Olympic hockey team wins Toronto farewell game from Sault Ste. Marie, 5 to 3.

"Business men" of old parties make last-minute overtures to Asquith.

Nova Scotia's public accounts show five million mark passed in expenditure and income.

Miss Lela Brooks and Jackie Marr win two races each at open-air skating carnival.

Woman dies suddenly in Toronto station, and man falls over dead in yard near his home.

St. Catharines Chamber of Commerce launches campaign against admission of immigrants.

Premier Hughes of Australia must find markets abroad; if not in Britain, then elsewhere.

Six Nation Indians complain of delay in appointment of report of Royal Commissioner Thompson.

Canadian victims of L. R. Steel crash raise $425,000 to buy back assets from U.S. receivers.

Vancouver reports more than eight and three-quarter million tons of freight handled through port during year.

Toronto West End and Central Y.M.C.A. teams win Ontario Amateur Basketball Association opening senior games.

Shackled hand and foot, "Red" Ryan is brought back to Toronto to face trial for bank robbery and other crimes.

GOVENOR LAID TO REST.

Church, State and Military Unite in Impressive Ceremony.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—Ecclesiastical and military pomp and ceremony on Saturday to pay the last tributes to the mortal remains of His Honor Louis Philippe Brodeur, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Dignitaries of the Church, luminaries of the bar, heads and representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and of the Governor-General of Canada, members of all professions and delegates from societies, joined together in the homage due the late to the distinguished jurist who for so short a time filled the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province, and who was laid to rest Sunday in the cemetery at Beloeil.

The cortege left Spencerwood, the seat of the Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec, and proceeded to the Parliament Buildings, where it was joined by the officials taking part in the procession. These included the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Premier of Canada; His Honor Col. Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who is also Chancellor, and Major Archambeault, representing the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Byng, of Vimy.

The cortege proceeded from the Parliament Buildings to the chapel of the Quebec seminary, where the funeral service was held. His Eminence, Cardinal Begin, officiating.

The funeral then made its way to the Palace Station, where the body was placed on board a Canadian National Railway special train, which conveyed it to Beloeil. At the station the living party, composed of two hundred men of the Royal French-Canadian 22nd Regiment, fired a volley over the body of the late Lieutenant-Governor, while the guns on the Citadel fired a salute of fifteen guns.

FATE OF DIXMUDE.

Gasoline Tank Found Off Sciacca, Sicily.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The gasoline tank, blackened by fire, which was discovered recently off Sciacca, Sicily, was part of the equipment of the lighter-than-air dirigible Dixmude, it was officially confirmed by the French Ministry of Marine.

The tank, which had been used on the German Zeppelin L-113, was taken aboard the Dixmude just before she left on her flight to the Levant. Several similar tanks were loaded into compartments 40 to 45 along the main gangway, or directly in the centre of the dirigible, and experts in the Ministry believe that, in order for the tank to get clear of the wreckage, the ship must have broken violently in two.

This theory is borne out by the testimony of persons at Sciacca, who saw two balls of fire fall into the sea, as though two balloons were plunging down in flames.

Body of Commander at Toulon.

TOULON, France, Jan. 7.—Bearing the body of Admiral De Piesse de Grenalin, commander of the ill-fated dirigible Dixmude, the cruiser Strasbourg steamed into Toulon roads at noon today, completing the voyage from Sciacca, Sicily, near which the lieutenant's body was discovered by fishermen.

The coffin, placed on the deck of the Strasbourg, was visited by a large number of the residents of Toulon and by Admiral Dumesnel, commanding the naval forces in the Mediterranean, while aeroplanes circled overhead, dropping flowers upon the catafalque.

Harry Thaw said to be seeking release from asylum.

Bolshevik chiefs use Communism to become capitalists.

Turkish editors on trial for treason are acquitted by jury.

Canadian racing dates are announced for next season.

Firpo, Argentine boxer, to meet Spalla, champion of Italy.

Greece's newly elected Deputies meet in session at Athens.

Ice crushed motor-boat at Detroit and two men are drowned.

Ottawa beats St. Patrick's and retains lead in "pro" league.

Sir Harry Lauder speaks to Downtown Kiwanis Club, Toronto.

Thirty-three persons were found in an oyster patty at Vancouver.

Financial circles in London not alarmed at prospect of Labor Government.

New outlaw professional baseball league may be organized in United States.

Mayors and reeves elected by acclamation in many Ontario municipalities.

Mixed States vessels move about half of Canada's Western crop down the lakes.

Industrial-gas explosion at Welland blows out the side of a two-storey house.

Conference to be held in Ottawa on transportation of Alberta coal to Eastern Canada.

Lumberjack dives into icy stream to save woman from drowning near Cobalt. Her death results from exposure.

FRIDAY.

Nine men drown in storm on Fireland Bar.

Willam Jennings to make U. S. diplomats take prohibition pledge.

Three persons killed near Sarnia when auto crashes into train.

Government discontinues Federal agricultural grant to provinces.

Mentor of Premier King in his early days is buried at Waterloo.

Brief spat in history of T. & N. O. Railway reported from North Bay.

British Labor Party ready to form Government, is report of motion.

Dust explosion in Pekin, Illinois, plant take toll of over score of lives.

Players in Western Canada Hockey League are penalized for rowdyism.

Owner of iron ore claims dies at Fort McKay, following trip by dog train.

Flood situation in France increases danger of districts about Paris.

Drug clerk arrested at Belleville, charged with having opium in his possession.

Oakwood Club curlers open their season by beating visitors from five other clubs.

Canadian Olympic hockey team defeats Nimrod team at opening of arena at Paris.

Provincial authorities to confer with Federal officials on production of forests from fire.

Wyoming Senator quoted above New Zealand on British markets, which beef and bacon rise.

University of Toronto senior hockey team scores another victory in United States, beating Harvard by 2 to 1.

Mrs. Alfred John Hohlstein, bonusman for late Thomas O'Connor, secretary for President H. J. Daly of Home Bank, arrested on charge of perjury.

SATURDAY.

Thieves loot Government office in Queen's Park.

Hydro-Radial at Windsor makes excellent showing.

Floods in France render over 25,000 people homeless.

French Premier Minister seeking to stabilize the franc.

Alphi Delta Phi Fraternity delegates dine at Toronto.

Wilson pushes good will and buys supplies while in Kingston.

Mr. Meighen to speak French during his Quebec campaign.

Liberals of Western Ontario honor Andrew Robson at Lopdon.

Parkdale C. C. seniors win O.H.A. game from St. Mary's, 6 to 4.

Labor Government in Britain will be faced by industrial troubles.

Stratford by 2 to 2 beats Galt in overtime in O.H.A. senior game.

Increase in Big Brother Movement activities shown in annual reports.

Coolidge's election as President likely to depend on continuance of good times.

Ramsay Macdonald has completed listed of Ministers if called to form Government.

Good market for Douglas fir in Britain, says A. W. Campbell, good roads authority.

Premiers of Alberta and Manitoba confer with Federal authorities regarding natural resources.

Home Bank depositors prepare plans for making demands on Government to make good their losses.

Kitchener Green Shirts beat Preston, while Twin City team loses to Hamilton in O.H.A. senior games.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder has been known and used all over Canada for more than 25 years. It has set and maintained the standard for goods of its class. Its use is increasing daily because of its strength, purity and universal satisfaction.

Pure food insures good health - Magic Baking Powder insures pure food

CANADIAN MADE

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.

SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

Former Premier of Greece Is a Sick Man.

Venizelos Says Question of King George's Return Is Stumbling Block to Peace—Royalists Insist on King's Return—Situation More Complicated Than Expected.

ATHENS, Jan. 7.—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, who suffered a heart attack during Saturday's session of the National Assembly, of which he was elected president, became worse after reaching his home, and a consultation of four physicians, including a heart specialist, was called in Saturday evening.

M. Venizelos was extremely pale as he walked slowly to his seat in the Chamber, and after the cheering subsided he threw back his head repeatedly, as if catching his breath.

The acting president announced that the Assembly would proceed with the election of a permanent president. The Liberals having announced the candidacy of Venizelos, the Royalists nominated Demetrius Papanastasion, arose and said they would vote for Venizelos owing to his services for the country.

The leader of the Radical Republicans, Admiral Hadjikiriakos, then began a violent speech attacking Venizelos and denouncing his followers as the worst hypocrites. During the course of his remarks he declared: "I am for ideas, not for idolatry."

During a pause in the admiral's speech, looking growing paler, put aside his hat, which he had been twitching nervously, and made as if to speak, but the admiral motioned him down, saying he had not finished.

At this juncture M. Doxiadis, Minister of Public Relief, who was seated next to Venizelos, took the former Premier's pulse and whispered for him to leave the room. The admiral was just finishing his attack when M. Venizelos walked out, assisted by M. Doxiadis, who immediately took him home in his car. Later it was announced that he had suffered a heart attack, although not a serious one.

After the voting, resulting in election of M. Venizelos, the acting president thanked the Assembly on behalf of the ex-Premier, made it known that he had been obliged to retire owing to an indisposition and quickly adjourned the proceedings.

At the close of the first day on Greek soil the present role of conciliator former Premier Venizelos told friends that he found the political situation more complicated and the changes for permanent peace less promising than he had imagined before he left Paris.

The question of King George's return is proving the stumbling block. The royalists have told M. Venizelos that before any conversations begin the King must be returned to Greece and remain here pending a plebiscite to determine whether the country shall have a republican or monarchical government.

On the other hand, the Republicans refuse to discuss the question of the King's return, even going so far as declining to promise M. Venizelos that they would abide by the decision of a plebiscite should it result in favor of the retention of the monarchy.

The former Premier told the ex-Ministers of the revolutionary government at a dinner Friday night that he hoped to be able to stabilize the internal situation and enable Greece to obtain the unused credits of the United States.

"I intend," he continued, "to remain neutral and to obtain what I can, for, namely, to suppress the probability of civil war. I am not asking the Greeks to do the impossible. I do not expect all Greeks to become friends, but I want them to become accustomed to respect the popular voice of the people and to see that I am not using the power it may confer upon me to wield its power unfairly against those out of office."

Hell.

The inhabitants of a certain town in Norway cannot understand why postcards of the place are bought in such great numbers by English-speaking tourists. But the name of the town happens to "Hell," and every one of the postcards endeavors to reproduce a flaming sunset, which naturally carries out the name in a very lurid way. No wonder the cards are much in demand to send back to incredulous friends at home.

WINTER'S ICY BLAST

Score of People Reported Frozen to Death.

Blizzard Plays Havoc With Motor and Rail Traffic In Ontario Centres —Storm Is Felt In Most Sections of Canada and the United States—Eight Die In Chicago.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—With more than a score dead and millions of dollars' damage from fires directly attributable to the wave of extreme cold that swept all sections of the United States Saturday and Sunday, the Weather Bureau report warmer temperatures in prospect.

The death list in Chicago and vicinity is thirteen. Temperatures there ranged from 16 degrees below to 22 below, with a steady upward climb in progress to-day. Three deaths were reported from St. Louis, Mo., and at St. Paul a park policeman was frozen to death. Pittsburg reported two persons frozen to death and two burned to death. Three persons were burned to death in the vicinity of Philadelphia from fires which started from overheated stoves. Four more lost their lives from fires at Rushton, Ill. At Point Pleasant, N.J., the body of Miss Emily Plum and Mrs. Brielle, N.J., was found frozen at the edge of Manasquan river. She had abandoned her automobile, which had become stalled, and succumbed to the cold while seeking assistance.

Distastrous fires followed in the wake of the storm.

At Cleveland close to 125 persons were driven into snow-covered streets when fire destroyed a home and damaged two apartment houses. The thermometers registered 8 below zero.

Damage estimated at $500,000 was caused by fire which broke out in the business district of St. Louis.

At Marine City, Mich., Saturday fire destroyed seven business structures. Estimates placed the damage at $100,000.

At Berea, Kentucky, damage estimated at $100,000 was caused by fire started from an overheated stove in a apartment store.

At Cuba City, Maryland, fire destroyed the St. Mary's Female Seminary on the site of the first White settlement in Maryland.

At Covington, Ky., loss estimated at $100,000 resulted from a fire which destroyed the Theodor Dohrmann Company building, a furniture concern.

Littered With Abandoned Autos.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 7.—A blizzard such as has not been experienced for years struck London and vicinity Saturday night, the mercury dropping to one below zero and the snow blocking the main roads and other arteries of traffic. When morning broke, the London-Lambeth highway was littered with abandoned automobiles, all of them in the ditches, while the drifts were piled high and turned over in the drifts. Many cars were also in the farm yards, and the farmhouses were entertaining numerous auto tourists.

All the local railways suffered from the effects of the blizzard, but all lines were kept open, though the Pere Marquette was the only one being five hours behind, it being impossible to keep steam up in the boilers. The London & Port Stanley Railway and the London Street Railway kept cars moving with the aid of snow plows.

Eight In Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Winter's fierce onslaught, which began Saturday, brought the coldest weather in 12 years, passed on east and south early to-day, leaving a total of eight persons dead in Chicago and scores of five in neighboring towns. It also left some painful souvenirs in the shape of frozen hands, feet and ears, while hundreds of families driven to the streets by fires.

Real Old-time Canadian Winter.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—Winter descended in earnest upon Toronto yesterday, when the city experienced by far the worst snowstorm of the season. Although the blizzard raged with noisy ferocity, it was not accompanied by any great amount of cold. The temperature was at its lowest at noon, when the mercury dropped to 9 degrees above zero.

Business Block Gutted.

GRIMSBY, Jan. 7.—Fire, presumably caused by an overheated stove, gutted the business block known as the Burland Building, owned by Mr. W. B. Russ, here, on Saturday. Owing to the fierce wind and storm raging, it required valiant efforts on the part of the firemen to prevent a spread to adjoining premises.

Four Deaths in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—Four deaths, attributed to the cold wave, were reported to the Coroner's office to-day. Two persons were frozen to death during the night, and two others, a child and an aged man, died from burns while dressing in front of open fires.

Rude Boreas Is Very Rude.

HAMILTON, Jan. 7. — Sunday morning a blizzard that was borne on a high wind is piping merrily here. The temperature, too, was not very far from zero. Hamilton clung fondly to its fire stoves, its slippers and its comfortable chairs.

Frontier Terminal Clogged.

BRIDGEBURG, Jan. 7.—The first severe snowstorm of the season has this frontier terminal badly clogged. Many passenger trains at points west is badly disarranged and passenger trains are running late.

Eight persons die suddenly in Toronto.

Hitting Each Other for Fun!

Of all branches of sport the least understood in India is boxing. It is difficult to convey to the Indian mind —not of the westernized variety—why two persons should pummel each other for the sheer delight of doing it. Two Indians of the trader class were discussing a boxing picture poster. One of the boxers lay prone on the platform, and the other was intently gazing at him. "It is cruel," remarked one of the two critics. "But, brother, he may have done something very bad—run away with his wife, perhaps—or insulted his sister." "Yes, it may be so"—and both were satisfied.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations:

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.49.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W., 44¼c; No. 1 extra feed, 42¾c.

Manitoba Barley—Nominal.

All the above in store, bay ports.

Ontario Barley—61c to 62c.

American Corn—No. 2 yellow, 82½c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69c to 72c.

Ontario Rye—No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Peas—Sample, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $34; good feed flour, per bag, $2.05.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, 92c to 94c, outside.

Ontario, No. 2 White Oats—38c to 40c.

Ontario Corn—nominal.

Ontario Flour—Prompt shipment, per cent. patent, in jute bags, Montreal, $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.60, bulk seaboard, $4.35.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, in jute sacks, $6.10 per barrel; second patents, $5.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $14.50 to $15.00; No. 2, $14.00; No. 3, $12.50; mixed, $12.00.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9.00.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Jan. 7.—Some improvement was seen in the cattle trade at the Union Stock Yards last week, and expectations are to the effect that it will be satisfactory from now on as long as supplies do not become too heavy. Prices strengthened early in the week, but receipts on the closing market were a little heavy, and this resulted in a weaker feeling. Supplies of cattle were moderate during the holiday season, and with both exporters and packers active in the market on last day, there was a fairly good brisk trading at enhanced prices.

Receipts of about 3,000 cattle on Monday were cleaned up at an advance of 25c to 35c in the better grades. Choice butcher steers sold from $8.75 to $9.25, with medium to good kinds from $8.40 to $8.65. Butcher cows were higher from $4.50 to $5.50 for the best, being quite active. Year holiday were fairly heavy, and prices were inclined to ease before the close on Thursday.

Offerings of calves were decidedly light, and prices strengthened 50c a hundred. Most of the choice calves sold from $11.50 to $12.50 a hundred, with a few tops at $12. The veal trade held up extremely well, some packers and dealers look for prices to hold steady.

The sheep trade was a brisk trade in lambs, and prices here advanced about 40c a hundred. The bulk of good lambs sold from $12.50 to $13, although some docked and castrated ewes and wethers brought $11.50. The principal demand is for choice quality lambs, and these are bringing good prices. Some small lots of sheep sold steady at $6 to $7 a hundred.

An easier feeling developed in the hog market as a result of heavier receipts. On Monday prices paid were higher at $9.25, but on the mid-week market the tendency was for lower prices, and on Thursday trading was slow, with selects bidding at $9.15 to $9. Most of the sales at the close of the week were being made at $9. Packers claim that prices will have to go lower, and are talking a cut of 50c to $1 per cwt. for next week.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 125; active and steady.

Calves, Receipts, 125; active and steady, $4 to $13.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active and steady to 10c higher; heavy, $7.85 to $8; yorkers and light yorkers, $8 to $8.10; pigs, $7.50 to $7.75; roughs, $6.25 to $6.50; stags, $5.50 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,000; active; no change in prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with a week ago beef steers and yearlings, 25c to 50c lower; fat she-stock, 25c to 25c higher; canners, cutters, stockers and feeders, unchanged to 10c lower; top fed steers, $12.25; best matured yearlings, $12.25; best matured she-stock, $11.50; best heifers, $10 to $10; best mixed yearlings, $11.50; best cows, $9.50 to $10.

Sheep — Receipts, 1,000; receipts mostly direct; steady; fat lambs, for the week, $13.25 to $13.50; bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $12.75 to $13.25; fat yearlings, $11.50 to $12; aged wethers, $7.50 to $8.75; fat ewes, $6.50 to $7.50; feeding lambs, $11.50 to $12.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; very active; mostly 15c to 25c higher; good and medium and heavyweight butchers, $7.35 to $7.45; top, $7.45; bulk 160 to 225-pound average, $7.15 to $7.30; light butchers, $7.10 to $7.30; packing sows, mostly $6.75 to $6.80; killing pigs, strong; light lightweight, $7.45 to $8.75; selected holdover, 2,000.

Railway and Street Accidents.

The number of persons killed on Dritish railways in 1923 was five out of a total of 1,186,479,000 passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders. In 1913 there were killed out of 1,252,056,386 passengers, exclusive of season-ticket holders. It may be mentioned that fatal accidents on the roads and streets of Great Britain last year numbered 2,768. Thus eight people were killed by road traffic every day. In London alone 684 people met their deaths in the streets during the year.

"Make and Sell."

The adoption of new methods, in face of difficulties of to-day, were urged by Sir Charles Higham in a speech to the Publicity Club at the Hotel Cecil, London, recently.

"The time is coming," he said, "when all our old methods and second-rate ideas will go by the board, when only those men and women of organising brains will take control, and new parties and new unions will be formed for the common good.

"We are getting to a point in our national affairs where the Government needs to be guided by a strong national business committee for industrial safety, headed by a clear-thinking, honest, courageous man, who will not be biassed one way or the other by party politics, but work purely in the interests of the people as a whole. The problem of the world to-day is to make and sell; solve that and you solve most things.

"There will be many startling changes in the press of the future, and in advertising, in the very near future. The press of the future will be a much greater educational force. Advertising will show a rapid advance in the very near future. It will deal with ideals, as well as ideas. Instead of a large amount of competitive advertising there will be vast 'collective' advertising."

Sarcophagus Unearthed.

A sarcophagus inscribed with the name of Phalion, uncle of Herod the Great, has been unearthed by excavators of the University of Pennsylvania museum at Samaria, who have been working at Beisan, Palestine, the Beth-Shean of the Old Testament. The workmen also found a fine-carved basalt stele of King Seti First of Egypt, which mentions the name of Beinsan and describes the pharaoh's military campaign in Palestine. The stele has also unearthed a number of other treasure, all of which have been deposited with the Museum of Antiquities at Jerusalem.

Notice

I have a Car of

FEED CORN COMING

Farmers — place your orders now at

$2.00 per 100 pounds at the car.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

RYAN IN TORONTO JAIL.

To Be Tried for Robbery of Bank of Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, Jan. 7. — Norman "Red" Ryan, bank robber and jail-breaker, arrived in the city from Minneapolis at 8.20 yesterday morning. Ryan, in view of his desperate character, was shackled hand and foot, and manacled to the two detectives. This afternoon at 2 o'clock, he will appear in the Police Court, on a charge of committing robbery under arms, namely, the holding up and robbing of the Oakwood branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Ryan will be under the supervision of special guards.

Ryan and his guards left Minneapolis last Friday night, and came by C. P. R. by way of the Soo.

The staff of the bank which was robbed will testify against Ryan when he is arraigned.

Soldier Destitute in Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A war-wounded Canadian who gave his name as John Miller "of Rivers street, Piccadilly, London, Ontario," has been wandering about in Wales for days trying to find Southampton in the hope of finding a boat whereon to work his passage back to Canada. Miller has been found several times lying unconscious on the road, but has resolutely declined assistance. He has finally been taken to a cottage hospital, where he declares he will take to the road again as soon as he recovers.

Two Boys Go Through Ice.

SHERBROOKE, N.S., Jan. 7.—Skating on the lakes near their homes late on Saturday, Alexander Dawson, 15 years old, and Joseph Cosroy, 16, went through the ice and were drowned. Both bodies were recovered.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria returns as commoner.

Government Plan Unknown.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The only business transacted by Parliament this week will be an election to speaker, the actual opening having been fixed for Jan. 15th. What line the Government will take on the question of the throne is still unknown, but it is believed the Ministers have decided to indicate a legislative programme they would be prepared to support, but they could secure the support of Parliament.

Noted British Surgeon Dies.

LONDON, Jan. 7. — Sir John Tweedy, eye specialist and former President of the Royal College of Surgeons, died suddenly on Friday.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Saturday, January 5th, 1924, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, in the Town of Napanee, subject to a reserve bid, the following property:

FIRSTLY AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the County of Lennox and Addington, in the County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of part of lot number eight in the broken concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Easterly limit of the Chamberlain road at a point forty-three chains distant from the southerly limit of the road between the sixth and seventh concessions at the south westerly angle of the land heretofore conveyed by Donald Ham and Mary E. Ham to Sir Richard J. Cartwright, thence westerly along the southern limit to the place of beginning.

The above is a very desirable property for sale in good locality and within a short distance of the Town of Napanee.

The property will be offered for sale subject to conditions of sale which will be heard at the time of sale.

Terms of sale: 20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of the sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated at Napanee this 8th day of December, 1923. 2-d

Glass!

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," Etc.

"Don't you think, Hamish, he must have been a great duffer to go and marry before he knew how he could keep a wife?"

Hamish raised his eyebrows in the good-natured manner that Roland so well remembered in the days gone by; but answer made he none. Where Hamish Channing could not praise, he would not blame. Even by his immediate relatives Gerald's imprudent marriage was tacitly ignored, and the easy Augustus Yorke had threatened to box Roland's ears in Ireland, when he persisted in asking about it.

"I always knew Gerald would not go into the Church," remarked Roland. "I wouldn't; they say Tod threatened Vyvyan off to sea if they talked to him of it; somehow we boys have a prejudice against following my father's calling. I'll tell you a secret, Hamish; if a fellow wants to be made, to have his nonsense knocked out of him, he must go to Port Natal. Do you remember the morning you saw me decamping off for London on my way to it?"

"Don't I," said Hamish, his lips parting with merriment at the remembrance. "There was commotion that day at Helstonleigh. Roland; in Gollaway's office especially."

"And dear old Arthur buried his wrongs and went to the rescue; and poor dying Jenkins got out of his bed to help. He was nothing but a calf, poor fellow, a reed in Mrs. J.'s hands, but he was good as gold. I say, she's altered."

"Is she?"

Roland nodded. "Going to Port Natal made me, Hamish," he resumed; and Hamish was slightly surprised at the serious tone. "I should have been one of the idlest of the family batch for that reason in an undertone with some stranger, who had entered with him as he came in from the street, a man of respectable, staid appearance. Something in the cut of his clothes spoke of the provinces; and Roland Yorke, who never failed to take notice of other people's affairs, however pressing his own might be, decided that the stranger was a countryman, come up to see the sights of London.

"Which I can't, except from the outside," grumbled Roland to himself. "It's an awful sell to have to go about with empty pockets. I wonder who the fellow is?—he has been whispering there twenty minutes if he's been one. He looks as if he had plenty in his."

Mr. Bede Greatorex came in and took his place at his desk. The head clerk drew his head away from close proximity with his friend's, and commenced work; a hint to the latter that their gossip must be at an end. The latter asked for a pen and ink, wrote a few words on a leaf he took from his pocket-book, folded it in two, and gave it to Mr. Brown.

"That is my address in town," he said. "Let me see you to-night, leave to-morrow at midday."

"Good," replied Mr. Brown, glancing at the writing on the paper.

The stranger went forward, flung his hat to the room generally, and Mr. Brown put the paper away in his pocket.

"Who was that?" asked Mr. Bede Greatorex.

"A gentleman I used to know, sir, a farmer formerly, and I don't mind him outside just now, and he came in with me. We got talking of old times."

"Oh, I thought it was some one on business for the office," said Mr. Bede Greatorex, half in apology for censuring his clerk, looked as usual, his eyes bright and restless. Some of the family could remember that when the late Mrs. Greatorex had first shown symptoms of the malady that killed her, her eyes had been unnaturally bright.

The work went on. The clocks drew near to twelve, and the sun in the heavens grew fiercer. Roland began to look white and flustered. What did the fellow mean, he and Brown, in the heat, he thought he might as well be roughing it in Port Natal. He was doing pretty well on the whole—for him—and did not get lectures above four times a week. To help liking Roland was impossible; with his frank manners, his free good-nature, his unsophisticated mind, and his candid revelations in regard to himself. It was also within the range of possibility that his good constructions, and the fact of his being free of the house, running up at will to pay unexpected visits to Mrs. Greatorex, had their weight in Mr. Brown's mind; for breaches of office etiquette were tolerated in Roland that certainly would not have been in any other clerk, whether he was a gentleman or not. Roland had chosen to constitute himself a kind of infant of the family, and had been intimate with the Joliffe girls; he could remember once having early got up a fight with Lonsdale, Mrs. Bede Greatorex; and, to make Roland understand that in running upstairs when he came to see Augustus Yorke Greatorex as she sat in her boudoir or drawing-room, darting in upon Miss Channing as she gave lessons to Jane Greatorex, he was intruding where he ought not, would have been a hopeless task. Once of twice Mr. Bede Greatorex had voluntarily invited him up to luncheon or dinner; and so Roland made himself free of the house, and in a degree swayed the office. They were busy to-day. The work which he and Hurst and Jenner had in hand was being waited for, so that Roland had to stick to it. The scratching of the pens was going on pretty equally, when Frank Greatorex came in.

"I want a cheque from you, Bede."

"Where's Mr. Greatorex?" returned Bede in answer; for it was to him such applications were made in general.

"Gone out."

Bede put aside the deed he had been assiduously examining, went into the private room, and came back with his cheque book.

"How much?" he asked of his brother, as he sat down.

"Forty-four pounds. Make it out to Sir Richard Yorke."

"Hamish is so hopeful! It is his temperament."

"Hopeful!" repeated Mrs. Channing; "indeed he is: like nothing I ever saw. You have heard of daydreams, Mr. Yorke; well, this book is his day-dream. He works at it late and early, almost night and day. I tell him sometimes he must be wearing himself out."

"Only when I had not got a bed to go to," answered candid Roland. "Mine was not that kind of work, sitting up to burn the midnight oil; it lay in knocking about."

"That's quite different."

"What puzzles me more than anything is, that Gerald should have turned author," resumed Roland. "Henry Ollivers was talking about genius at our place the other day; why, according to what he described it to be, Gerald Yorke must have about as much genius as a walking sauder."

CHAPTER XII.

Commotion in the Office of Greatorex and Greatorexes.

The summer sun, scorching the walls of houses and the street pavements threw itself in great might into the offices of Greatorex and Greatorex. Roland, Bede, and Roland Yorke were at their desk, writing side by side. Jenner was at his, similarly occupied; Mr. Brown was holding a conversation in an undertone with some stranger, who had entered with him as he came in from the street, a man of respectable, staid appearance. Something in the cut of his clothes spoke of the provinces; and Roland Yorke, who never failed to take notice of other people's affairs, however pressing his own might be, decided that the stranger was a countryman, come up to see the sights of London.

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FIVE YEARS' AGONY ENDED

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" For Rheumatism

The Medicine Made From Fruit

There can be no doubt that "Fruit-a-tives" is the long sought remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago. From Ottawa, Canada come letters testifying to this fact.

Mr. John E. Guilderson of Farnham, P.Q., writes: "I suffered badly with Rheumatism for five years—tried different medicines—was treated by Doctors in Montreal—then went home—but the Rheumatism came back.

"In 1916, I saw an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives" and took a box and got relief, so I took them for about six months and the Rheumatism was all gone and I have never suffered."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

With a simultaneous movement, as it seemed, two of those present raised their heads to look at Frank Greatorex and Roland Yorke and Mr. Brown. The former was no doubt attracted by the sound of his kinsman's name; what aroused Mr. Brown's attention did not appear, but he stared for a moment in a kind of amazement.

"Upon consideration, I don't think I'll take the cheque with me now; I will call for it later in the day, when I've been into the city," spoke a voice at the door; and Sir Richard Yorke appeared. Bede, who was just then signing the cheque, Greatorex and Greatorex," finished the signature, and came forward to shake hands.

"How d'ye do, sir," spoke up Roland.

Sir Richard's little eyes peered out over his fat face, and he condescended to recognise his nephew by a nod. Bede Greatorex spoke a few words to Barnes about some small matter in hand, and turned back to his desk, leaving Frank to escort the old gentleman out. Roland, about to cross the cheque, hesitated.

"Did Mr. Frank say a crossed cheque?" he asked, looking up.

"No, sir; he said simply a cheque;" said Jenner, finding nobody else answered.

"Yes," broke out Roland, "it's fine to be that branch of the family. Getting their cheques for forty-four pounds! I wish I could get one for forty-four pence, by Jove!"

"Have the goodness to attend to your own business, Mr. Yorke."

Bede Greatorex left the cheque uncrossed. In a few minutes, after Frank Greatorex went out, Sir Richard he gathered up his papers, including the cheque and cheque-book; and went into his private room, the things altogether in his desk there,—for he had an engagement at twelve,—he locked it and went out by the other door, not returning into the front room again. Now it happened that Bede Greatorex, who had expected to be absent half an hour at the longest, was unavoidably detained, so that when Sir Richard Yorke returned for his cheque it could not be found. Mr. Bede Greatorex's desk was at home then, and drew out another. And the day went on.

"You must cancel that cheque, Bede," Mr. Greatorex casually observed to his son that evening, after office hours. "It was very unbusiness-like to leave it locked up, when you were not sure of coming back in time to give it to Sir Richard."

"But I thought I was sure. It does not matter."

"If you will bring me those title-deeds of Cardwell's, I'll go over them with you, and see if I can make out," said Mr. Greatorex.

Bede crossed the passage to his private room, and unlocked his desk. The deeds Mr. Greatorex asked for were the same that he had been examining in the front office in the morning; they had been removed, and it was likely to give the office some trouble, which would fall on Bede's head. There they lay inside the first desk, as Bede had placed them in the morning, with the paper-weight upon them; detained at Westminster until an hour, he had not been to his desk once. Reminded by his father to destroy the cheque—useless now—Bede thought he would do it at once. But he could not get at it. Other papers, besides the title-deeds, cheque, and cheque-book, he had placed within, and he went carefully over them all, one by one. Nothing was missing, nothing had apparently been touched, but the cheque certainly was not there. He searched his desk in the front office, quite for form's sake, for he knew that he had carried the cheque with him into the private room.

"One would think you had been drawing out the deeds," remarked Mr. Greatorex when he returned.

"I can't find that cheque," answered Bede.

"Not find the cheque!" repeated Mr. Greatorex. "What do you mean, Bede?"

Bede gave a short history of the affair. He had been in a hurry; and, instead of going home to put the deeds and cheque-book into his cash-box, had left them loose in his table-desk in the title-deeds and sundry other papers.

"But you locked your desk?" cried Mr. Greatorex.

"Assuredly. I have only unlocked it now. The cheque would be as safe there as in the cash-box."

"You could not have put it in, Bede; it must be, and you are about."

"I am just as certain that I put it in, as I am that it is not there now."

Mr. Greatorex did not believe it. Bede had been for some time showing himself less the keen, exact man of business he used to be. Trifling mistakes, inaccuracies, negligences would come to light now and again; vexing Mr. Greatorex beyond measure.

"I don't know what to make of you of late, Bede," he said after a pause. "You know the complaints we have been obliged to hear. Those very title-deeds"—putting his hand on those just brought in—"it was you who examined and passed them. One negligence or another comes cropping up continually, and they may all be traced to you. Is your state of health the cause?"

"I suppose so," replied Bede, who felt conscious the reproach was merited.

"You had better take some rest for a time. If——"

"No," came the hasty interruption, as though the proposal were unpalatable. "Work is better for me than idleness. Put me out of harness and I should knock up."

"Bede," said Mr. Greatorex, in a tone of considerate kindness, but with some hesitation, "it appears to me that you get more of a changed man day by day. You have not been the same since your marriage. I fear the cause, or a great portion of it, lies in her; I fear she gives you trouble. As you know, I have never spoken to you before of this; I have restrained from doing so."

"At least, my wife is not the cause of my illness," he answered, in a low tone.

"I don't know that, Bede. That a great worry lies on your heart continually, that a kind of restless, nervous anxiety never leaves you by night or by day, is sufficiently plain to me; I know that it can only arise from matters connected with your wife; and I say that this fact, and this alone, tells upon your bodily health. Your wife's extravagance is bringing you care."

Bede Greatorex opened his lips to speak, but seemed to think better of it, and closed them again.

"Unless you can do so, Bede, I shall be compelled to make an alteration in our arrangements, in justice to myself and to my other children, your name must be withdrawn from the firm. Not yourself and your profits; only the name as a matter of duty."

Bede Greatorex bit his lips. His father's heart ached for him. For a moment Mr. Greatorex had hoped that his son's unhappy state of mind arose through his wife. And he thought Bede a fool for putting up with her.

"You need not be afraid," said Bede. "I will take care the firm's interests are not affected."

"How can you take care," retorted Mr. Greatorex, in rather a stern tone, "when debts are being made daily in the most reckless manner—when that you know nothing of until the bills come in? Can you answer for what it will go on to? Can it? Many a richer man than either of us, Bede, has been brought to the Bankruptcy Court through less than this. Ay, and I will tell you what else, Bede—it has brought husbands to the grave. When people remark to me, 'Your son Bede looks ill,' quietly answer, 'He has trouble,' and in the while I am secretly wondering that you can look even as well as you do."

"Who remarks on it?" asked Bede.

"Who! Many people. Only the other night, when Henry Ollivers saw me here, he spoke of it."

"Let Henry Ollivers concern himself with his own affairs," was the fierce answer. "Does he want to be here?"

Bede's voice dropped to an inaudible whisper. But the concluding words had sounded like — "curse amongst us."

"Bede. Did you say curse?"

"I said king," answered Bede. His nerves were working, his lips were quivering, his chest was heaving; all with a passion he was trying to suppress. Mr. Greatorex looked at him, and waited. He had never in these intemperate fits of anger before; sometimes for no apparent cause.

"We will go back to the starting point, this cheque, Bede," he quietly said. "You must have overlooked it. Go and search your desk again."

Bede was leaving the room when he met a servant coming with a message. Sir Richard Yorke had called, wished to see Mr. Greatorex for a couple of minutes; his business was important. Mr. Greatorex left Roland Yorke and important business being in connection, brought a smile to the face of Mr. Greatorex. He told the servant to show Sir Richard, instead of Roland, it was the son of Sir Richard Yorke who advanced. A very fashionable gentleman in every way, dressed in the height of style, with white hands, a lisp, and a silky moustache. He had come about the cheque. Roland Yorke, after paying his visit to the city, had gone straight home to Portland Place, after receiving the cheque from Mr. Greatorex, and sent his son to the bankers to get it cashed; a branch office of the London and Westminster. The clerk, before he cashed it, looked at it rather sharply, and then went away for a minute.

"We have cashed one cheque before to-day, that precisely similar to this," he said on his return. "Would Sir Richard be likely to have two cheques from Greatorex and Greatorex in one day, drawn for the same amount—forty-four pounds?"

"Greatorex and Greatorex are my father's sons of business; he is likely to get some money from them to-day, I know; I suppose he chose to receive it in two cheques instead of one," replied Mr. Yorke haughtily. "I have deemed the question an impertinence."

"Sir Richard may have wished to pay the half of it away."

The clerk went out the money and said no more. The cheques were undoubtedly genuine, the first made out in the well-known hand of Bede Greatorex, the last in that of his father, and the clerk supposed it was all right. Mr. Yorke sent the money to Sir Richard when he got home, and went out again. At dinner-time, he mentioned what the clerk had said, and the old baronet, who knew not the fact of the two cheques having been drawn, took alarm.

"He'd not let me wait an instant; sent me off here before I'd well tasted my soup," he grumbled Mr. Yorke.

"One of you had better come and see him if the cheque has been lost and cashed; or he'll ask me awkward questions which I can't answer, and fret himself into a fit. He has had one fit, you know. As to the cheque, it must have got into the hands of some clever thief, who made haste to reap the benefit of it."

And your desk must have been picked, Bede, if you are sure you put it in," observed Mr. Greatorex.

"I am sure of that," answered Bede. "But I don't see how the desk can have been picked. Not a thing in it was disturbed, and the lock is uninjured."

"I will go," said Bede, with a frightful headache—which was the cause of his looking somewhat worse than usual that evening, so Mr. Greatorex went in Sir Richard Yorke's. And the cooling home he passed round by Scotland Yard. On the following morning, sitting in his room, he held a conference with his two sons, whom he had not seen on his return the previous night.

"They think at Scotland Yard it must inevitably have been one of the clerks in your room, Bede," said Mr. Greatorex.

"One would think it, but that it seems so very unlikely," answered Bede. "Brown and Jenner have been with us quite long enough for their honesty to be proved; and the other two are gentlemen."

"Their theory is this: that some one, possessing easy access to your private room, opened the desk with a false key."

"For the matter of that, the clerks on our side the house could obtain nearly if not quite as easy access to Bede's room through its other door," observed Frank Greatorex.

"Yes. But you forget, Frank, that none of them on our side of the house knew of the cheque having been drawn out and left there. Jelf will be in by-and-by."

The morning's letters, recently delivered, lay before Mr. Greatorex, in a stack, and he began to look at them one by one before opening; his common custom. He came to one addressed to Bede, marked "Private" on both sides, and tossed it to his son! Bede opened it. There was an inner envelope, sealed, and addressed and marked just like the outer one, which Bede opened in turn. Frank Greatorex, standing near his brother, read what he saw but half a few lines formed its contents. Almost in a moment, before Bede could have read the whole, he crushed the letter together and thrust it into his pocket. Frank laughed.

"Your correspondent takes his precautions, Bede. Was he afraid that Mrs. Bede——"

The words were but meant in jest, but Frank did not finish them. Bede turned from the room with a kind of staggering movement, his face blanched, his whole countenance livid with some awful terror.

"What was that?" cried Mr. Greatorex, looking up at the abrupt silence.

"I don't know," said Frank. "Bede seems moonstruck with that letter he has had."

"Then rely upon it, it is connected with his wife," severely spoke Mr. Greatorex.

The two were relating to the cheque fell upon the office like a clap of thunder. Every clerk in it felt uncomfortable, especially those attached to Mr. Bede Greatorex. The clerk at the bank, who had cashed the cheque, was questioned. It had been presented early in the afternoon, about half-past one o'clock he said, or between that and two. He had not taken notice of the presenter—but seemed to remember that he was a tall dark man, with black whiskers. Had taken it and cashed it quite as a matter of course, making no delay or query; it was common thing for strangers, that is strangers to the bank, to present the cheques of Greatorex and Greatorex. No; he had not taken the number of the notes, for the best of all possible reasons—that he had paid it in gold.

Inquiries, from the police, were also to be the one to whom Sir Richard Yorke's son had presented the second cheque; he spoke to that gentleman of the fact of having cashed one an hour or two before, exactly similar; that when Sir Richard was absent he was at his own desk, and had settled to their several occupations, then he entered upon it. He spoke in a quiet, friendly manner, just in the same tone he might have related it to a friend, not appearing to cast the least thought of possible suspicion on any one of them. Nevertheless, no detective living could have watched their several demeanours, as they heard it, more keenly than did Mr. Bede Greatorex. The clocks seemed thunderstruck. Three of them gazed at him, unable for the moment to shape any reply; the other burst out at once.

"The cheque gone! Stolen out of the desk, and cashed at the bank! My good Lord! Who took it, sir?"

That the words came from nobody but Roland, you may be sure. Mr. Bede went on to give a few explanations, only checked by Roland's next movement was to rush into the adjoining room without asking permission, and give a loud knock on one of the table-desk. Back he came in a commotion.

"Will the bank know the fellow again that cashed it?"

"My opinion is that the desk was opened with a key in the ordinary way," observed Mr. Greatorex, turning to a previous remark of Roland's but passing over his present question.

"Perhaps you left your keys about?" suggested Roland.

"I did not leave them about, Mr. Yorke. I had them with me."

"Well, this is a go! I say!" he resumed, with quite a burst of excitement, his eyes beaming, his face glowing, "who'll be at the loss of the money? Old Yorke's?"

"Ah, that is a nice question," said Bede Greatorex.

"I beg your pardon, sir," interposed Mr. Brown, "I had been very thoughtful. "Don't you think you must be mistaken in supposing you put the cheque in the desk? I could understand it if——"

"I know I put it in my desk, and left it there locked up," said Mr. Bede, stopping him. "What were you about to say?"

"If you had carried the cheque out inadvertently, and dropped it in the street," continued Mr. Brown, "it would have been quite easy to understand then. Some unprincipled man might have picked it up, and have taken it to the bank with it, hazarding the risk."

"But I did nothing of the sort," said Mr. Bede, putting his hand to his head, as if he were hard of conviction.

"Of course there's not much difference in Yorke's losing it or Bede's," remarked Mr. Brown, "for how many a man who would not for the world touch a locked desk might appropriate a picked-up cheque, sir."

"I tell you I did not drop it from my desk," reiterated Mr. Bede Greatorex, slightly irritated at the persistency.

"Bede sir, then all I can say is, that it is an exceedingly disagreeable thing for every one of us," said the head clerk.

"I do not wish to imply that it is," said Mr. Bede. "Mr. Yorke, allow me to suggest that sitting on that stool will not get us on."

"I hope old Dick will be the one to lose it!" cried Roland with fervor, as he quitted the stool for his place by Mr. Hurst. "Forty-four pounds! It's stunning. He's the meanest old cnap alive, Mr. Greatorex. I'd almost have taken it myself from him."

"Did you take it?" questioned Hurst, in a whisper.

"What's that?" retorted Roland, in a tone of considerable offence.

He faced Hurst as he spoke, waiting for a reply. All in a moment the proud countenance and bearing changed. The face fell, the clear eyes looked away, the brow became suffused with crimson. Hurst saw the signs, and felt sorry for what he had said.

CHAPTER XIII.

Taking the Place of Jelf.

"It will stick in my gizzard for ever. I can see that. An awful clog it is, when a fellow has dropped into mischief once in his life, and repented and stoned for it, that it must be cast in his teeth always; I misfit as well have stayed in Port Natal."

Such was the inward soliloquy of Mr. Roland Yorke as he bent over his writing after the overwhelming question of Hurst's, "Did you take it?" Hurst, really grieved at having hurt his feelings, strove to smooth away what he had said.

"I beg your pardon, old fellow," he whispered. "On my honor I spoke without thought."

"I dare say you did!" retorted Roland.

"I meant no harm, Roland; I did not indeed. Nothing connected with the past occurred to me."

"You know it did, was the answer, and Roland turned his grieved face full on Hurst. "You know you wanted to bring up that miserable time when I stole the twenty-pound note from old Gallaway, and got the blame of it fall on Arthur Channing. Because I took that, you think I have taken this!"

"Hush! You'll have them hear you, Yorke."

"That's what you want. Why don't you go and tell Gollaway? dismiss me, if it pleases you, and have done with it. I'm not going to humble myself into a passion. "Proclaim it aloud. Ring the bell, as the town-crier does at home on a market-day. Call Greatorex and Brown and Jenner up from their desks. Where's the good of taunting me in private?"

Hurst kept his head down and wrote on in silence, hoping to allay the storm he had inadvertently provoked. In spite of his protestations, he had spoken in reference to that past transaction, and the tone showed the truth to Roland; but still he had spoken thoughtlessly. Pushing his hair from his face, and biting his lips, drawing deep breaths in his anger and emotion, stood Roland. Presently the pen was dashed down on the parchment before him, blotting it and defacing it for us, but of course that went for nothing, and Roland stalked to the desk of Mr. Bede Greatorex.

"I wish to say, sir, that I did not steal the cheque."

The words took Mr. Bede Greatorex by surprise. But he had by this time become pretty well acquainted with Roland and his impulsive ways. He liked him in spite of his faults as a clerk; otherwise he would never have put up with them. A pleased smile crossed his lips as he answered,—

"You know the old French proverb, I dare say, Mr. Yorke: Qui s'excuse s'accuse?"

Roland made nothing of French at the best of times, at such as these, every pulse within him agitated to pain, it was about as intelligible as Hebrew. But, had he understood every word of the joking implication, he could only have responded with more passionate earnestness.

"I did not touch the cheque, sir; I swear it. I never saw it after you took it from this room, or knew where you put it, or anything. It never once came into my thoughts."

"But why do you trouble yourself to tell me this?" asked Mr. Bede, speaking seriously when he noticed the anxious tone, the emotion accompanying the denial. "No one thought of supposing you had taken it."

"Hurst did, sir. He accused me." Hurst, in his vexation, pushed his work from him in a heap. Of all living mortals, surely Roland was the simplest! he had no more tact than a child. Mr. Bede looked from one to the other.

"I did nothing of the kind," said Hurst, speaking quietly. "The fact is, Roland Yorke can't take a joke. When he made that remark about his uncle, Sir Richard, I said to him 'Did you take the cheque?' speaking in jest of course; and he caught up the question as serious."

"There, go to your place, Mr. Yorke," said Mr. Bede.

"I'd not do such a thing as touch a cheque for the world; or any other money that was not mine own, not though it did belong to old Dick Yorke," earnestly reiterated Roland, keeping his ground.

(To be continued.)

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E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

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TREAT ALFALFA SEED

Nitro Culture Inoculation Will Give Good Results.

When to Apply the Culture—What It Means to a Crop—Sowing Alfalfa Alone in July—How to Kill Field Bindweed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

To get the best returns from the alfalfa crop the alfalfa seed should be inoculated a few hours before sowing with the alfalfa nitro culture.

When inoculated seed is sown the bacteria which constitute the culture are in position to enter the young roots of the alfalfa as they develop. On entering the roots the bacteria multiply and produce the characteristic nodules (little swellings) on the roots. The action of the bacteria when growing in the roots is to enable the plant to utilize the atmospheric nitrogen as a source of food supply. No plants other than the legumes, (i.e., alfalfa, clovers, peas and beans) can do this. Hence those plants cannot do it without the light bacteria being present in the roots. Different species of bacteria are necessary for the different species of legumes.

What the Culture Means to a Crop.

Inoculation of alfalfa seed often means a difference between a big, vigorous, growthy crop and a poor, spindly light crop. Alfalfa nitro culture (price 50c) may be obtained on application from the Agricultural Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. G. R. Worthington, Comox, British Columbia:

"The inoculated portion of my alfalfa crop has been most exceedingly good, making most luxuriant growth, entirely crowding out the weeds, and is now of a splendid color. The uninoculated portion has almost entirely died out, and the few that are left look sickly in very pale. In fact, I have now ploughed them in. I may say that during the time I sowed mine a good many neighbors did the same, as their crop did not inoculate. Their plots this spring, without exception, are a pitiful spectacle—weeds with a few sickly alfalfa plants left."

Sowing Alfalfa Alone on Summer Fallow in July.

In experiments conducted at the Agricultural College at Guelph, it has been found that excellent results have been obtained from sowing alfalfa alone on a summer fallow in the month of July. When sown at that time on a moist soil, germination is rapid, and the plants are enabled to make a good growth before winter. There is not apt to be a prolonged drouth after July. By this method, weeds are unable to produce seed in the autumn and the alfalfa has an excellent opportunity to get well established.—D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

How to Kill Bindweed.

Get on the field just as soon as the land is dry enough to permit of cultivation. Do not give the bindweed a chance to make any early drawing growth. Once the field is in sod, plow shallow; the land was plowed last fall, it AIN'T be necessary to plow again this spring. Cultivate every week or ten days with a cultivator with broad points, that will cut all the plants off an inch or two below the surface. Cultivate so that the creeping root-stalks to the surface. Continue cultivation until the 24th of May or 1st of June. Plant corn in hills 42 inches apart each way so that it can be cultivated both ways. As soon as the corn is up, cultivate it well; cultivate and cultivate every two weeks, oftener if possible. Just as soon as the corn is cut plow out the stalks and cultivate every ten days or two weeks with the broad-shared cultivator. It is very important to cultivate again as soon after the corn is cut as possible, so that the bindweed will not have a chance to get started into growth.

The last thing in the fall rib up the land into hills, and allow to stand over winter. The frost in all probability will render material assistance in the eradication. The following spring start cultivation with the broad-shared cultivator as soon as you can get on the land. Repeat frequently enough to prevent the bindweed making any growth above the ground, until the first or middle of June. Then sow pasture rape (Dwarf Essex variety) at the rate of seeds 26 to 30 inches apart, at the rate of about 1½ pounds per acre. As soon as the rape is well established every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If the bindweed should get started in the rows, hoe it out as completely as possible. This, however, should not be necessary if the previous cultivation has been frequent and thorough. This plan requires two years to complete, but it is worth doing.—J. E. Hewitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Line-Breeding.

Line-breeding consists in following a single line down, breeding a sire or dam to their progeny, or to such closely related individuals as brother and sister and cousins. It is in-breeding along a certain line. The objections to are that it intensifies any defects in the blood of the family that is inbred. The value of it is that it intensifies any good traits also. By careful selection, the bad traits can be minimised, while the good are perpetuated and made more prominent, line, in-breeding is a valuable means of improvement. If proper selections are not made, however, the bad that always wants to crop out in breeding will get into the upper hand and spoil the progeny of line-bred animals. Line-breeding is practised by skilful breeders, and is one of the chief means of securing improvement in a flock or herd.

More farm machinery is put on the junk pile by neglect than by use.

Couldn't Remember "Ont."

An Ontario motorist who toured New York State last summer relates an amusing affair which, he says, occurred in the city of Albany. The Ontarian drew up to the curb on one of the main streets of the city one afternoon just as three big negroes leisured along. One of the dusky boys noticed the marker on the automobile and stopped, gazing at it perplexedly and scratching his head.

"Ah've been in every State of the Union, every State," he remarked. "Ah've travelled this land country from A to Z, but Ah'll be dogonned if Ah can remember ever visitin' Ont."

CRUSH OF DUSKY AMAZONS.

How Palm Oil Is Extracted From the Nut.

Frank Bisson, in the following story, tells how palm oil is extracted from the nut by the native in the interior of Africa, and conveyed in boats by females to the more civilized towns to be shipped to Europe.

Four hundred miles from the Benin Bight by creek, 100 by straight line. A primitive pit filled with rotting palm-nuts. Half the scantily naked Africans stamping monotonously in the shallow pit, treading out the oil. Under a leafy canopy a corpulent chief, marking the pace, ready to deal out condign punishment to the recalcitrant and the weary.

Day follows day. The tough nuts yield slowly to the treading. At first a scum; then an inch of yellow grease; two, three inches.

The big canoes are hauled, seams caulked, awning mats stretched. An empty hogshead is placed amidships, another in the bow, one astern. The piccans (children) and the sisiahs (girls) carry the reeking oil from the stamping pit, and slowly the great hogsheads are filled.

Four canoes in the crew as sembles. As this is the first voyage of the season, the chief honors it with his presence. Twelve of his strongest paddlers are selected. Not men; theirs to stamp out the oil. It is ladies first on this cruise.

The long journey begins. A noisy sendoff from the men; an envious one from the women. Visions of last stirrings in New Calabar, in Bonny, in Lagos. We, who are old, salute you! The chief's crew are buxom and young.

Days of weary paddling through noisome creeks; of restless resting through stifling night; of aching stabbing at irregular intervals from the pitiless sun burns into the soft black backs. The fat Fate in the sheltered bower aft must be fed and humored. Not so the crew. They are the last, and lucky maids have been known to make two, even three.

The end of the journey is at last! The sense of immensity in its two miles width!

The great town draws near. The jaded canoes take on new strength. The Highness brightens. Beneath the tin roof of yonder palace lurk untold treasures—and gin—and again gin.

A band of the palace's half-born, half-bred, a last straining of the youthful muscles, and the weary girls stretch eager hands to embark the slimy piles of the station wharf.

Does earth hold anything better than this? Smooth streets, rutting (Henry, intelligently translated), whose iron rule is for the time forgotten.

The stores! Treasures beyond conception; all to be had for three hogshead of yellow oil, ferried—how many weary miles?

What does it matter? A week hence my lord will crawl beneath the leafy canopy, and with drunken curses urge them on the long journey back—against the current.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore.

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the English novelist, was born on May 7, 1825, at Longworth, Berkshire, England, of which village his father was the curate in charge. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, and Exeter College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship. Having graduated at Oxford, he entered upon the study of law at the Middle Temple, London, and was called to the Bar in 1852. His first publications were volumes of verse that showed no particular promise, published in 1852. In 1864 he published his first novel, "Clara Vaughan," the merits of which while considerable, unrecognized. "Cradock Nowell" followed in 1866, but it was in 1869 that he suddenly sprang to fame with "Lorna Doone." This fine story was a pioneer in the romantic revival.

Blackmore wrote many other capital stories, of which the best known are "Tom Cobb," "Alice Chetwell," "Perlycross," "Tales from the Telling House," and "Dariel."

Blackmore continued his quiet country life to the last, and died at Teddington on January 20, 1900, in his seventy-fifth year.

Castel Gandolfo.

The historic palace at Castel Gandolfo, near Rome, which was erected by Urban VIII. about 1628, and where the summer resort of the pontiffs, has been changed into a free residence for those bishops who, obliged to leave their dioceses for age or ill-health, have not enough means to live without hardship. The present pope, Pius XI., has noticed many cases of church dignitaries who, after having given their youth and strength to the cause of the church, were left in bitter want. The first and third floors of the palace, 54 rooms, have been given to those the bishops, while the second will still be kept up as the papal apartment. However, it is understood to mean that the pope has any intention of coming out shortly from the Vatican, again to enjoy perfect freedom, but has given the Vatican authorities to deprive itself entirely of the Castel Gandolfo residence, in case some day a change in the Holy See's present policy should make the pope's exit from the Vatican possible.

Fire Burning for Centuries.

"Hell's Fires" is a burning mountain ridge of bituminous coal and shale on the rim of the Arctic Circle. These fires are said to have been burning for centuries. The word first "alarm" was turned in by Alexander Mackenzie, the noted explorer of Canada's vast northern stretches, in the year 1789. In his book entitled "Voyages Through North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans," he referred briefly to the burning banks of the river that bears his name. His party had noticed the "sulphurous smells" when going down the river several years before, and days from the last camp," he landed and found "a burning seam of coal which had been on fire for many years."

The Canadian Geological Survey, in a report recently issued, explains that the fires are due to the spontaneous combustion of bituminous material in a stratum of shale which has a thickness of 500 to 1,000 feet. In some places there are red cliffs of burnt shale 100 to 200 feet high.

Doubled-Winged Goose.

A wild Canadian goose with a double set of wings has been shot near Hoquiam, Washington. A queer growth in front of the main fappers, almost a replica of the wings, gives the bird an unusual appearance. The hunter who bagged it declares the extra bunches of feathers seemed to aid in flying, for the goose was far in advance of the flock.

Linen Industry In Canada

Canada has had a linen industry for at least six years past. This may be news to those who have always associated the making of linen with Ireland and cannot conceive of its being produced successfully anywhere outside of that country. It is true, Ireland is the great linen centre, but the opinion expressed in "Canadian Drygoodsman and Women's Wear" is that some day Canada may have a keen rival in her sister Dominion on this side of the Atlantic. It has always been supposed that linen required certain qualities in the air and water in order to bleach, and that these were peculiar to Ireland. We are not prepared to say that this is not so, but we do know that large merchants, who can buy in any market they choose, are buying Canadian made linens and they tell us that the quality left nothing to be respect with those manufactured in Ireland. In tablings and towellings they are practically successful.

During the war, Canadian farmers went in for flax-raising on a much larger scale than they had done heretofore, with the result that today, a flax spinning mill in their midst putting this flax through the various processes which prepare it for another mill to weave it into fine tabling and napery, and in these mills the most modern machinery is employed. Canadian flax is also exported to Ireland.

The manufacture of linen is an interesting one. After the stalks are pulled and the seed removed from the seeds, they must be "retted" or rotted, to loosen the fibre and weaken the central pith or "woody" part.

The flax is then passed between grooved rollers to break up the pitch, and "scrutched" — beaten by a wooden knife to free the loosened pitch broken bits of pitch.It is next "roughed"—that is, pulled through a heavy comb by hand to separate the shorter fibres from the longer which are used for the better yarns.

The fire is next passed through the hackling machine, which consists of a series of combs varying from three teeth to the foot down to fifteen teeth to the inch. It has then the appearance of long locks of fine, silky hair and is almost silky in texture.

It is now fed into another machine which further combs and straightens the strands of fibre and forms into a long thin ribbon about two inches wide. The process is repeated until the thin ribbon is combed out even and pressed firmly together to form a continuous strand for spinning.

Now the spinning machine proper takes the long thick ribbon of fibre, twirls it slightly into a loose cord, and finally spins it into even yarn or thread, winding it on spools as it does so. When the fibre passes through hot water in the spinning process the yarn is bleached and spindled. It is said to be "wet spun." After the spinning process is completed, the "warp" yarns for weaving are wound over and on large bobbins, and the width of the fabric to be woven and the "weft" yarn is wound on small "pirns" to go in the shuttles. Power looms are used, and these looms fitted with jacquard machines, which raise or lower the warp yarn automatically according to the pattern to allow the shuttle to shoot backward and forward between them and so weave the yarn into a particular pattern.

The woven linen is of a light grey color. It must be bleached. This is done by a process of boiling under steam pressure and washing in a continuous washing system. The process is repeated until the goods have attained the whiteness of commerce.—Exchange.

This process is along the most approved lines of Irish and Continental bleachers. The so-called "sun bleaching" is only a supplementary process and has no real effect on the whiteness of the goods.

After being bleached, the fabric is dried and taken to the beetling department. This process consists of winding them under a battery of wooden mallets or beetles. They are treated to this process from three to six days according to the quality and finish required. During all this time the beetles are constantly rising and falling on the goods.

When this process is complete, the fabric is put through huge hydraulic presses at the factory, to be smooth. Other machines then calender and fold it, and it goes to the finishing and shipping room, where it is inspected, folded, stamped and packed for shipment.

In addition to spinning the fines yarns for weaving into fabrics, the mills are equipped to produce linen thread, linen shoe-threads, linen harness twine and like products, for which names are well known. The by-product of the spinning industry is flax for the manufacture of packing.

The Name Alberta.

The Province of Alberta was named after H.R.H. Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. Alberta. She is a daughter of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and therefore aunt of King George. She married the Marquess of Lorne, son of the Duke of Argyll. He was the fourth Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, holding office from November 25, 1878, until September, 1883. During his term of office, his wife, the Princess Louise, was Chatelaine of Government House (Rideau Hall), Ottawa. Upon the death of his father, the Marquess of Lorne became the Duke of Argyll. He died some several years ago. "Three days from the last camp," he landed and found "a burning seam of coal which had been on fire for many years."

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AN EARLY BANKING EPISODE.

Agricultural Bank Lasted Only Four Years.

Romances is not often associated with banking, but Mr. Adam Shortt weaves in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association a good story out of a forgotten chapter in the early financial history of Toronto. In June, 1834, the Agricultural Bank with a capital between £150,000 and £200,000, was opened by two Englishmen, Capt. George Truscott of the British Naval Service and John Cleveland Green of the British Commissariat Service. Green had been in Canada for a number of years, and during the war 1812-15 was captured near Prescott by an American contingent and lodged in the common jail at Worcester, Mass. A few months later he escaped to Halifax, and made his way again to Upper Canada.

When the new bank opened for business the City Council of Toronto was trying to borrow £1,000 in anticipation of the collections later in the year. The three chartered banks here, the Upper Canada, Commercial and Gore, refused, partly because the Council was already in debt, &c. The Agricultural Bank stepped in and accepted the proposal. Then it began to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on deposits, an innovation unheard of in colonial banking circles. Next it began to draw specie for reserve from the chartered banks. They retaliated by refusing to accept the notes of the Agricultural Bank, but the public sided with the newcomer, with the result that the bank notes remained in circulation, while those of the chartered banks were returned for redemption. In 1837 the war. She is of 26,500 tons and is opened an agency at Buffalo, but the speculations of its agent there finally proved its ruin.

In the meantime the Agricultural Bank "got into politics." An investigation by a committee of the Legislative Assembly was favorable, though it did not go much beyond opinion. In the spring of 1837 William Lyon Mackenzie, in his paper, The Constitution, exhorted the people, "Give gold and silver for your bank paper while it is yet within your power." The Agricultural Bank was forced to issue notes at Toronto payable only at Montreal, where they were redeemed in notes of banks which had suspended specie payments, thus practically following the example of the Bank of Upper Canada, which was using Bank of Montreal notes. In 1837, Messrs. Truscott & Company are done up," and in addition, "Truscott & Company are bankrupt is a fitting earnest." A committee of the Assembly which reported on February 2, 1838, found that there were tenders for notes at the City of Toronto and Montreal amounting to £20,000, with no provision for meeting them.

Canada's Debt to France.

Canada's debt to the French for their exploration of Canada was recognized by Sir George Etienne Cartier at a dinner at Montreal. "There is no nation, outside of our own Empire, bound to us by the ties that bind us to France. For Canada is born of French adventure," said Sir Arthur Currie, in his finished manner, at a dinner tendered by French citizens, pioneered by French enterprise, and blessed by French religion. Our earliest history is here, our nationality dates near its origin, millions of our people speak her language, and thousands of our best and bravest have found their last resting place in her soil. We remember that a century and a half ago, when Canada passed to the sway of Britain, that French frigates passed down the river, bearing home those who desired to go, but left behind 60,000 Frenchmen, and these sleep along the banks of the St. Lawrence. And they are not forgotten, and Canada owes a great duty to them, but we also think of that other 60,000 who sought in vain for peace like it, but no ending, in Flanders field, in Picardy and Artoise."

Ambassador Jusserand's speech was masterful. The fine weighing of the character and achievements of Parkman, in the course of which he differed from Francis Parkman's conception of the expulsion of the Acadians, criticizing Parkman's lack of severity in judging an action which no Englishman in his heart—and by that he meant any Englishman at all—would justify.

Rymal and the Danties.

"Let me give you another well-remembered story of Joe Rymal," writes the Hon. J. M. Gibson, in the onto Globe. "In the old days, before Confederation, British regiments were stationed in the principal cities of Canada. The officers in these regiments—especially the subaltern officers—were inclined to put on superior airs before the rest of what they called 'bloomin' colonials,' when they could get away with it. But sometimes they met with a well-deserved rebuke.

"Two young officers on horseback came prancing over the highway from Hamilton one bright summer day, when they came up to Joe Rymal, also on horseback, standing across the road chatting with a neighbor on foot by his side. Joe, wearing white umbrella over his head, big enough to shelter both himself and horse from the heat of the sun, presented quite a grotesque appearance, sitting like a big sack of bran on the broad back of his farm mare, and the dashing young officers could not resist the chance of a lark at Joe's expense. So pulling up suddenly, they whipped their monocles to their eyes and stared at Joe in silence. Joe had no monocle, but was equal, always, to the occasion, he promptly lifted one of his saddle stirrups to his eye, and in this way swept, deliberately back through that until the dandies, completely squelched, rode softly away."

Antlers Covered Face.

While hunting at Loon Lake, 22 miles east of Fort Arthur, big-game hunters in that district recently killed a bull moose of peculiar make-up. The animal, while apparently normal in every other respect, had a set of antlers which almost completely covered its face. Instead of growing out from either side of the head, the antlers curved downward, and are considered a unique deformity. Neil McDougall, authority on big game, believes the animal's deformity was caused by colliding with some object when the antlers were "green." The slayers of the animal are George Lenn, H. Stout and Hill. Hiles of the Swift Company of Chicago.

Cairo, Egypt, now has more newspapers than any other city of its size in the world.

FLAG AND THE FLEET

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR ARE VISITING SEVEN SEAS.

Cruise Emphasizes Wide Extent of Empire When It Is Known That Two-thirds of the Forty or Fifty Ports at Which Ships Will Call Are In British Territory—Should Prove an Object Lesson.

The ten months' cruise upon which British ships of war have recently set out from Devonport, England, must stir the pride and fire the imagination of British subjects throughout the world. The fleet with which the flag, emblem of our Imperial unity, in British ports separated by wide seas from the Motherland to thousands of people who have never seen it and yet are loyal citizens of the Empire.

The ships which are undertaking the voyage are real fighting units of first class power, and the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, is one of the "hush" ships of the Admiralty. She is the largest and heaviest man-of-war in the world, with a displacement of 41,200 tons. She was begun in 1916, modified in March, 1917, and finally was launched in 1918 and completed in 1920. Her main armament consists of eight 16-inch guns. The Renown, which also belongs to the battle cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet, is a lighter type of battle cruiser built for the Australian navy during the 16,500 tons and is armed with six 15-inch guns. Both the Hood and the Renown are good for a speed of thirty-one knots an hour. They are, thus, somewhat speedier than the five ships of the 1914 light cruiser squadron, which used to be their consorts. The light cruisers, Delhi, flagship of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hubert Brand, Danae, Dauntless, Dragon and Enterprise, one sister ships launched in 1917-18 and completed in 1918-19. They are 5,440 tons each and their products known in trade as black lead and plumbago.

Panama Hat.

Panama hats be regarded as a graphite product. By including them, the total is very considerably increased. Last year the pencils brought into Canada had a value of $41,151, and on these imported pencils the customsduties amounted to $192,532.

The name graphite has been derived from the ancient Greek word, write, which, expressed in the letters of our alphabet, is grapho. The name was suggested on the fact that out of graphite is formed an instrument with which one can write, namely the pencil.

For the derivation of the word pencil one has to go to the Latin. The Romans had a word penicillus, which meant a camel's hair brush, especially a small, fine one. From that Latin word comes our word pencil, of which the original meaning was exactly that of the Latin penicillus, namely, a small brush, and still the word is so used by artists. The strip, first of lead and then of graphite that could scarcely be called a pencil, but brush, appropriated the brush's name and so became a pencil.

Graphite is a form of carbon, and, therefore, belongs to a very distinguished family of minerals of which two prominent members are coal, which is the world's principal fuel and source of energy, and the diamond, the most highly prized of all the precious stones.

Royal American Regiment.

No regiment had a larger share in the British conquest of Canada than the Royal American. The formation of this scouting regiment in 1755 was the result of a suggestion of a Swiss soldier. It was recruited among the Swiss and German settlers. The colonel-in-chief was a Scot, the Earl of Loudon. Scottish, too were the majority of the officers, but for the sake of the French, Swiss, Tyrolese and German settlers, who were expected to enlist, Parliament in February, 1756, passed an act authorizing commissions for fifty foreign officers. Those appointed included such distinguished soldiers as (Sir) Frederick Haldimand, who became Governor-General of Canada; Augustin Prevost, whose son became Governor-General of India, and Henri Bouquet, so notable a figure that one writer believes that, if fever had not carried him off at 42, the United States would be British. All three were Swiss. Of Swiss origin, too, was Joseph Friedrich Wallet Des Barres, forty-seven years on the official roll of the regiment, who became Governor of Cape Breton, and later Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. Another Royal American of mark was Samuel Holland, the first Surveyor-General of Canada, who was of Flemish birth. Holland did not forget his old regiment when making his surveys, and the names of his fellow-officers will be found applied to capes and bays in any map of Prince Edward Island to this day. The career of Des Barres, who lived until within a month of his 103rd birthday, is of great interest.

France Buys Our Salmon.

France proved Canada's largest customer for canned salmon for October, taking 27,840 cases out of the export total for the month, amounting to 283, 397 cwt. In September Canadian salmon was exported to France to the extent of 3,705 cwt., while in August the quantity was 2,911 cwt. Referring to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the export trade of Canada, that France bought 54,213 cwt. in October of 1921, and 25,798 cwt. in October of 1922.

Nova Scotia Apples.

Nova Scotia probably grows more apples per acre of cultivated ground and per acre of orchard than any other province in the Dominion, for five years in succession she has had immense crops.

"This is a Nova Scotia is marketing one and one-half million barrels of apples," says Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of the Province. "But it is generally understood that not more than 25 per cent. of the land in Nova Scotia available for apple growing has been set out in trees. This means that ultimately the province are capable of producing enough merchantable apples to give a carton of four to every man, woman and child on the face of the globe."

Perhaps it is the great area still unplanted that most impresses a visitor on his first trip to the apple valleys of Nova Scotia. But there are miles and miles of apples trees and last autumn they were literally loaded to the ground with apples. Yellow apples, green apples, vari-colored apples and all shades of red apples were hanging from the branches so thickly they were almost crowding one another. It is a sight once seen not readily forgotten.

Standard Time.

The meridian division of Standard time so far as Canada is considered, is as follows: From the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Cap Whittle on the north shore passing across the extreme eastern part of Cape Breton, the first division of meridians is the 75th, which runs across Canada a little east of Ottawa. The next divisional meridian is the 90th, which runs a little to the west of Port Arthur. The next divisional meridian is the 105th, which crosses Canada at Medicine Hat, Alberta. The next is the 120th, which runs across the Great Bear Lake in the Far North and across British Columbia a little east of Kamloops. To be exact there is another divisional meridian in Canada, the 315th, which touches the northern shores of the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and runs southward across the Yukon.

In practice the exact meridian line is not observed but for general convenience the railways change their time at the end of their track divisions, which are quite approximate to the geographical standards or belts 15 degrees wide, counting from Greenwich, England, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, capital of the Province, and, of course Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are in Atlantic Standard — have Atlantic time. The Eastern Standard extends from St. John, N.B., to Fort William, Ont.

PRAIRIE TREE PLANTATION.

Work of Dominion Nurseries at Indian Head.

Has the expenditure of public money on establishing the Dominion Government tree nursery at Indian Head paid?

From 1901 to 1923, more than 70,000,000 seedlings and cuttings have been grown and distributed free to prairie province farmers.

And what of the results?

Leaving aside for the moment any question of dollar profit, and considering only the direct financial feature, it is found that, as a result of this distribution, there are now, at a very conservative estimate, at least 40,000 well cultivated shelter-belts. Inquiry has been made from time to time, by the Tree Planting Division, as to the value a farmer places on his shelter-belt, and hundreds of letters received in reply give valuations of from $500 to $1,000. The vast majority of planters value their belts at around $1,000. In many cases there is no question that this valuation is not exaggerated, but to be conservative an average value of $500 may be taken as being well within reason. Taking the value of the 40,000 plantations would represent a total of $13,000,000. This is at least $12,000,000 more than the total cost of operating the Tree-Planting Division since it was first organized in 1901.

GRAPHITE

Is Found in Canada in the Laurentian Country.

Graphite is found in Canada in the Laurentian country, north of the middle Ottawa river. In the year 1913, the Canadian output amounted to 3,114 tons, having a value of $250,000. During the same year 904 tons of artificial graphite were produced. In the year 1922 the natural graphite was only 1,037 tons valued at $65,000. Last year about 630 tons of crude graphite were exported, having a value of $41,151, and yet during the same year manufactures of graphite to the value of $81,213 were imported, these imports consisting of lead pencils and products known in trade as black lead and plumbago.

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For the derivation of the word pencil one has to go to the Latin. The Romans had a word penicillus, which meant a camel's hair brush, especially a small, fine one. From that Latin word comes our word pencil, of which the original meaning was exactly that of the Latin penicillus, namely, a small brush, and still the word is so used by artists. The strip, first of lead and then of graphite that could scarcely be called a pencil, but brush, appropriated the brush's name and so became a pencil.

Graphite is a form of carbon, and, therefore, belongs to a very distinguished family of minerals of which two prominent members are coal, which is the world's principal fuel and source of energy, and the diamond, the most highly prized of all the precious stones.

MOTHER OF LARGE FAMILY

Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Other Mothers

Hemford, N. S.—"I am the mother of four children and I was so weak after my last baby was born that I could do my work and suffered for months until a friend induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the Vegetable Compound my weakness has left me and the pain in my back has gone. I tell all my friends who are troubled with female weakness to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I think it is the best medicine and I have advised many to write her."—Mrs. GEORGE I. CROUSE, Hemford, N. S.

My First Child

Glen Allen, Alabama.—"I took a course of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for bearing-down feelings and pains. I was troubled with pain in my left side for years following the birth of my first child, and at times could hardly move on account of it. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me after I had taken doctor's medicines without much benefit. It has relieved my pains and given me strength and health, and I gladly give you permission to use my testimonial letter."—Mrs. IDA RYE, Glen Allen, Alabama.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for special advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." c

FAIR GIRLS SCARCE.

Outnumbered by Dark, Who Get Along Better in Factories.

The well-known leading traditional fair type is, various theatrical managers tell us, becoming increasingly difficult to find, writes a physician.

The fair-haired type of English beauty has long been famous, and yet the best judges in this colony are comparatively late arrivals to England's shores, coming after at least two dark-haired races.

Ancient England as a whole, does not possess the ideal conditions for the blonde types, and we are told by anthropologists that they are slowly and imperceptibly dying out.

However, this may be for the country as a whole, but in this colony certainly seems to be inimical to blondes. Thus it is found that there is a much greater preponderance of brunettes among the patients of cities than in the country districts. Further, the dwellers in the most sickly districts, as a rule, have hair darker than those who reside in the suburbs.

The cause of this is not definitely known, but it is claimed for the fair northern type that being on the more intellectual they have therefore better afford to live in the suburbs.

But while making all possible allowance for such factors there is undoubtedly a distinct paucity of blondes in cities and a replacement by brunettes.

Also the children are found to be more susceptible to disease such as diphtheria, scarlet fever and rheumatism, with its fatal sequel of heart trouble.

Blondes are essentially an open-air type, and are most unsuited to factory work.

Little by cities they often suffer from a peculiar dread of closed spaces and an unconscious longing for open air. Also the fierce heat of city summers is bad for them owing to the fact that they have less protective pigment in their skins. Hence the sun-burn so frequently suffer from neurasthenia.

The blonde type of beauty flourishes best in the cool, moist, dark climates, such as the northern parts of our island, and especially the north of Scotland.

As the years sooner or later invade England there is a constant supply of the blonde type, and even if we cannot keep our city blondes England will be able to supply many female, a field for colonization for the fair flaxen-haired and blue-eyed type so justly famous.

Clever Frauds.

At Glasgow recently, a middle aged man named James White was charged with a series of thefts on shopkeepers.

White's practice, the Fiscal said, was to enter shops and pretend that he wanted to send a 10s note to a friend. He had an addressed envelope, which he put on the counter, and asked the shopkeeper to give him a 10s note, for which he offered the envelope in exchange.

He asked the shopkeeper to seal the 10s note in the envelope, while he looked through his pockets for the silver. He put the silver money on the counter, but invariably found that the amount was short.

He then stated that he would go out and get the necessary money, and went out, taking his silver money with him, asking the shopkeeper to hand him the envelope containing the 10s. note.

Meanwhile, by some ingenious trick, he had substituted another envelope containing nothing of value. In this way, he went off with his own money and also the 10s note belonging to the shopkeeper.

Hindu Gamblers' Day.

Gambling is permitted and countenanced on one day in the year in India, and that is the day of Devali—the Day of Light, which is dedicated to the Hindu goddess Lakshmi, the incarnation of his coronation, and of this day the devotees of that religion take great advantage. Huge sums are staked on games of chance, and on frequent occasions the born gambler has lost one of his wives.

The native bazaars throughout India resemble Ireland, for outside the house or shop of every true Hindu are placed numerous little lamps of primitive construction. They consist merely of small shallow bowls, about the size of a salt-cellar, filled with oil in which a wick is floated. The number of lamps varies with the financial standing of the householder, the wealthier natives displaying them by the hundred. According to Hindu tradition, he who displays the greatest number of lights will become exceedingly rich, for on this night Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is supposed to wander abroad, and enter wherever there are sufficient lights to catch her fancy.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

January Sale

We Sell For Less

4 lbs. Figs	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa	22c.
3 lbs. Rice	20c.
1 lb. Pepper	25c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap	25c.

We have real good Jam, 4 lb. tin ..... 55c.
12-oz. bottle Sweet Pickles ..... 22c.
Try our Monarch Brand fresh ground Coffee, per lb. ..... 50c.
We still have 20 pails of P. & G. Soap deals for $1.65 per pail.
We have good, dry hardwood in cordwood or in short blocks.

DENISON BROS.,

North Centre St., Napanee.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Don't Read This

If you don't want to Save Money.

40, 60, 50 watt lamps, first quality, 30c. each; 60 watt Tungsten lamps, 20c. each.

3 x 3½ auto chains, Imperial, $3.25 pair.

Regular $14.50 tires, non-skid, 30 x 3½, $7.50 each.

Best tubes, regular $2.50, at $1.75 each.

Skates sharpened, gramophones repaired. Gramophone needles 10c. hundred. Automobile skates all prices, from $1.50 to $10.00 a pair.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

GIFTS WORTH WHILE

WARDROBE TRUNKS ..... $20.00 to $50.00
CLUB BAGS ..... $3.00 to $22.00
WEEK-END SUIT CASES ..... $1.50 to $18.00
LADIES' COMFY SLIPPERS ..... $1.00 to $2.00
MEN'S COMFY SLIPPERS ..... $1.50 to $2.00
MEN'S FINE DRIVING GLOVES ..... $1.75 to $3.50
MEN'S FINE DRIVING MITTS ..... $1.00 to $2.00

Slippers for the whole family

The Haines Shoe Houses

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sell it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files. DAVY & ALLISON.

Mr. W. J. Jewell started on Tuesday to make considerable repairs to the Campbell House.

Mr. C. A. Wiseman, proprietor of the Chevrolet Garage, has erected a fine new electric sign over his garage.

Little Louise Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Black, Mill St., fell on the icy sidewalk on Friday afternoon and broke her arm.

Mrs. Fox and family wish to thank their many friends for their beautiful floral tributes and many kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

Mr. Fred A. Perry has eight hay presses working at different places through the county, and shipping from ten to fifteen cars per week to Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn, and other American points.

A disastrous fire which broke out on Wednesday evening destroyed a building belonging to the Hollandia Smelting Co. at Bannockburn, together with two automobiles which were in the building. No cause has been assigned for the fire. The autos were owned by Messrs. H. Andrews and Johnson.

Mr. Wilfred S. Wilson, Coal Dealer, has taken over the sheds in the old Brisco House yard on East street, and is carrying on hand a stock of the best Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal in all the regular sizes. He has also opened a Coal office on John street, opposite the Post Office and established a regular delivery service and is in a position to supply consumers with a high grade, well screened coal at any time.

TREES INJURED BY MICE.

This Can Be Prevented by Using Information Available.

Thousands of trees are injured in Canada every year by mice, and in the newer districts a large number by rabbits also. All this could be prevented if the farmer or fruit grower would use the information available and protect his trees from mice. Some years there is less injury than others and this fact leads to carelessness and when a bad year comes the trees are unprotected.

While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity, and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard is in sod, and when there is rubbish lying about; hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. As mice may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against their ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it, if it is not protected. A small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height raised about the base of the tree will often prevent their injuring the tree, and even snow tramped about the tree has been quite effective, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is small. Tar paper is also effective, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning to work there, as, if they get a start, the paper will not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that among several thousand young trees which have been wrapped with building paper for years at the experimental farm, Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the trees. The use of wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron, is economical in the end, as they are durable.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these is very satisfactory, if the mice or rabbits are numerous, the poison has not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether.

Same Mace.

The British House of Commons mace has an interesting history attached to it. For a long time it was believed that, when Oliver Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament and made a soldier "take away that fool's bauble" the mace had done its good. It was said to have been removed to Jamaica and used in the Assembly there.

The facts are that the Charles I. mace, being an emblem of royal authority, was removed within a few days after the execution of that monarch, and has not been heard of since. A new mace was ordered to be made by one Thomas Maundy, and was first used on June 30, 1649, and it continued in use until Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament on April 20th, 1653. Its disappearance was made during the Barebones Parliament, and probably during other Commonwealth Parliaments.

On May 21st, 1660, at the restoration, new maces were ordered to be made for the two Houses. But this order was not literally carried out. The Commonwealth maces were converted by carefully eliminating all the emblems and devices of Commonwealth authority and adding the royal emblems. The shaft of the mace now in use is, therefore, identically the same as the one Cromwell ordered to be removed in 1653.

It is a tradition that the mace should be regilt at the end of every Parliament. No business can be done in the Commons without the mace. It goes away with the Speaker and comes back with him. When the mace is on the table, the Commons is a House; when under the table, it is a committee.

MARRIAGES

Johnston—Ferguson—At Kingston, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1924, by Rev. J. W. Stephen, Helen Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, Kingston, to Harold R. Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnston, Toronto.

DEATHS

Furze—At Kingston, on Saturday, January 5th, 1924, Mary Furze, of Ernestown, aged 54 years.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. Frank Mills is visiting friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Grace McConachie, Montreal, spent the holidays with her mother in South Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Norris returned to Detroit on Wednesday last.

Miss Helen Davy entertained a large party of friends on Thursday evening.

Messrs. R. W. Denson and Thos. Manion left on Thursday last for Detroit, Mich.

Miss Ila Hambly, Williamstown, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hambly.

Master Archie Wilson entertained a party of young friends on New Year's night.

Mr. Hilliard Campbell, Carleton Place, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elliott, South Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Vancouver, B. C., are guests of his father, Mr. J. F. Smith, South Napanee.

Mr. Fred H. Hall, Killam, Alta., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, Centre street.

Mr. Aubrey Garrett, Newark, N.J., spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Craig.

Rev. W. K. Coleman, Parham, spent New Year's with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Coleman, at the Vicarage.

Misses Hazel and Anna Pennell, Edna Carnahan and Vivian Exley left on Saturday for Waukegan, Ill., where they will enter the hospital as nurses-in-training.

Trinity Church will commence Missionary Anniversary Services on Sunday next, when Judge Lavell, of Kingston, will be the special speaker at both services.

Miss Diana Miller returned to McDonald College on Wednesday.

Mr. Harold French, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. Schuyler French, returned to Chicago on Saturday.

Miss Beatrice Perry left on Saturday for Ottawa, where she will train for a nurse.

Miss Gladys Willis, Portland, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. Ralph Sills.

Mr. E. Sager, Rochester, N.Y., is visiting his father and relatives at Violet.

Mr. H. L. Sayers, Tees, Alta, is renewing acquaintances in this county.

Miss Rae Amey, Toronto, is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. Amey, Odessa.

Miss Frances Coleman, Toronto, spent New Year's with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Coleman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Deroche spent New Year's with Judge and Mrs. Deroche at Belleville.

Mrs. Cecil McBride and children, Little Woody, Sask., are spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Card, Anderson.

Mr. Alexander McKean, of the Orillia Times staff, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Smith, West street.

Mrs. Dr. Cameron Wilson is spending a couple of weeks in New York.

The Misses Embury, Bancroft, spent a few days this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boyle.

Mr. C. B. Fox, St. Louis, Miss., spent Tuesday with his father, Mr. Max Fox.

Miss Marion Wales returned to Toronto on Monday.

Mr. Morris Daly has returned to Toronto to resume his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Doidge, Mount Pleasant, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Shaffer.

Mr. Silas Fetzler returned to Toronto on Thursday to resume his studies at the University.

Misses Helen Wallace, Mildred Brown and Margaret Daly have returned to Toronto to resume their studies.

Miss Eileen Smith, Toronto, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret Daly, returned to Toronto on Thursday.

Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Howitt spent last week out of town selecting their stock of granite for the coming season.

Mrs. R. M. Reid returned to her home in Colborne on Monday, after spending a week with her son, Mr. Clarence Reid.

Mr. Thomas Roach, of Calgary, Alta., spent a very pleasant visit with his sister, Miss Elizabeth Roach, and Mrs. Owen Toby, of Hawley, during the past week, has returned to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy entertained about a hundred young people on Thursday evening, for their daughter, Margaret Daly. Dancing room, living room and dining room all being emptied made room for the young people and at 10 time were the dancers crowded. The rooms were prettily decorated with evergreens, bells, holly and mistoe, and Sellers' orchestra, being in the hall finished excellent music. Mrs. Davy wore a becoming gown of blue flat crepe and handsome lace while Helen looked sweetly pretty in a jade green velvet with rhinestone buckles, and carried a nosegay of pink roses and lily of the valley. Most dainty refreshments were served during the evening. Among the out-of-town guests were: Miss Rebecka Hepburn, Picton; Misses Embury, Bancroft; Miss Vera Shorey, Utica, N.Y.; Miss Mary Derry, Kingston; Miss Helen Keenleyside, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Reid Roblin, Misses Roblin, Mr. Hugh Allison, Mr. C. Davern, Mr. Ross Allison, Adolphustown; Mr. Roy Bartlett, Mr. Jose Allesandro, New York; Mr. Will Costigan, Toronto; Mr. E. Keenleyside, Toronto.

Poultry Necessities.

For profitable egg productions use Royal Purple Tonic, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit, Beef and Bone Scrap. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

ELECTRIC TRAINS

Engine, two coaches, tender and track.

A wonderful value while they last, $1.98.

CASEY'S COURAGE

"Yes," said the dentist, "to insure painless extraction, you'll have to take gas, and that's fifty cents extra."

"Oh," said Casey, "I guess the old way'll be best; never mind the gas."

"You're a brave man," said the dentist.

"Oh," said Casey, "It ain't me that's got the bad tooth, it's my wife."—Selected.

CLEAR GLASS BOWLS

Imitation cut, suitable for fruit or growing bulbs. Extra good value, 25c. each.

"January" features many Clearing Out Lines of desirable merchandise throughout the store.

The reduced prices bring to you values unprecedented. It will be to your advantage to shop early and often.

Our Sale of All Linen Table Damask starts Thurs., Jan. 10th and continues throughout balance of the week.

Reg. values were $2.00, 2.25 and 2.50 per yd.
On Sale at . . $1.25, 1.49 and 1.59 per yd. } All 70 inches wide.

This sale offers you two qualities in Bleached, and one in Unbleached Table Damask.

The Unbleached Damask comes in a Shamrock pattern, in an excellent pattern that is bound to give long, satisfactory wear.

On sale at $1.25.

The Bleached Linen, priced at $1.49, comes in a Shamrock border, with a dot centre.

Full 70 inches wide in a fine even weave.

The $1.59 Bleached all linen Damask comes in two patterns, a Shamrock border with a dot centre, and a floral border with a floral centre.

This is a most outstanding value.

These Sale Linens will be cut in lengths of 2, 2¼ and 2½ yards, each piece will be cut to a thread, thus when laundered your cloth will be absolutely even.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT ENTERS CHILDREN'S PLUSH TAMS AND BEAVER HATS IN THE JANUARY LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS. ON SALE NOW AT 1-3 OFF

These are all new winter goods and are in perfect condition. The Tams are cut with sectional tops, have rolled brims and are finished with corded ribbon bands. The "Beaver" hats come with wider brims and rounded crowns. These are trimmed with corded ribbon streamers.

Obtainable in Black, Brown and Taupe and combinations of Brown andd Green.

Reg. prices were $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50, $4.95 and $6.50.

On sale at $1.50, $1.84, $2.00, $2.33, $3.00, $3.30 and $4.33.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

FINAL REDUCTIONS NOW PREVAIL ON WOMEN'S MISSES WINTER COATS

MANY OF OUR COATS ARE GOING AT HALF PRICE, OTHERS ARE REDUCED 33 1-3 PER CENT.

Every winter Coat we own is in this sale, whether it be fur-trimmed or plain, whether it be of Marvella, Bolivia, Velour or Tweed, whether it be one of the ultra-fashionable, side-tie creations or a tailored Hurlingham. They are all in the sale—you have the privilege of choosing your requirements from a big range of one-of-a-kind models. These are made by the best garment makers in Canada.

Style, quality, materials are guaranteed by us to be absolutely perfect.

Think of purchasing a beautiful brown Velour Coat, fully lined with brocaded lining and trimmed with a good fur collar for so small a sum as $17.50. You can do it, if you come in time.

If you want the 'best', don't be late, choose early.

GIRLS' WINTER COATS ARE REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT TO CLEAR. SIZES FROM 5 TO 14 YEARS

"It's buying time at Robinson's." Already our reductions are running into big figures. These reductions leave more money in the pockets of our customers. By buying Girls' Winter Coats now, you not only save money, but you get dependable coats new in style, many with beaverine collars, and made from thoroughly reliable cloths.

The color list offers you a splendid selection.

WOMEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR MEDIUM PRICED

COMBINATIONS AND TWO-PIECE SUITS

Women's all wool Vests, long or short sleeves, drawers to match in ankle length, Price $2.50 each.

Women's natural "Penman's" all wool Vests and Drawers Priced $2.50 each.

"Zenith" wool Vests in long sleeves, high neck, short sleeves, low neck, Drawers to match, ankle length, size 38 at $2.0 0each ; size 44 at $2.50 each.

Union Vests in long sleeves, high neck, Drawers to match, size 38, $1.50, $1.00 each ; size 42, $1.75 each.

Woltex Vests in long or elbow sleeves, V neck, Drawers to match, ankle length, size 38, price $1.39 each.

Women's black Tights in knee or ankle length, price $1.50 each.

Women's Bloomers, cream or white, medium weight, price 75c. pair. Heavier weight in white only at $1.00 pair.

Combinations "Harvey" make in long, elbow or no sleeves and ankle or knee length, wool, sizes 36 to 42, price $4.50 to $4.95 each.

Winter weight cotton Combinations, long, elbow or no sleeves, ankle and knee length, price $2.50 to $2.75.

Zenith Combinations in long, elbow or no sleeves, ankle length. Size 38, $4.00 each ; size 44, $4.50 each.

Odd lines of Women's Winter Underwear reduced Half Price.

A clean-up after stock taking, in odd lines and sizes of Ladies' Combinations also Vests and Drawers, different styles to select from, some are just slightly soiled, others only one of a kind. Reduced Half Price.

THE "WOOL-DRESS" STILL PURSUES ITS FASHIONABLE WAY. ROBINSON'S STYLES ARE DELIGHTFULLY ATTRACTIVE

You cannot go wrong, fashionably speaking, if you purchase a wool dress. Toronto, New York and Paris stress their popularity for afternoon, house and street wear.

The newer dresses emphasize the continued vogue for straight lines. The Coat-dress wonderfully expresses the slim silhouette, while pleated panels and pleated skirts are also popular. Sleeves in these dresses are from three-quarter length to full length.

Recent shipments make our stocks wonderfully complete. Navy, Brown, Black are best shades, while Serge, Flannel, Tricotine and Poiret Twill are materials employed.

All sizes in stock. Sizes from 16 to 44.

LINOLEUM AND FLOOR OILCLOTH

We are factory agents for the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., Limited, of Montreal, and buy direct from the factory, thereby saving the jobbers or wholesale profits. Anticipating an advance in prices we purchased a large quantity of 4-yard wide Linoleum early in November last at prices not available now. These are all good, saleable patterns, some are repeats of last season's patterns, while some are entirely new designs, and while they last we are going to sell them $1.10 per sq. yd. The 1924 prices are all higher, besides an additional sale tax is added. Buy now and same money on the deal.

We also have a good stock of Floor Oilcloth which we will sell for 55c. per square yard until further notice.

We also have a liberal supply of Linoleum and Oilcloth Rugs. The factory is featuring mostly new designs for this season. These goods are very appropriate for many rooms in your home. Guaranteed good wearing qualities.

SOME JANURY CLEARING PRICES AND SPECIAL VALUES IN OUR MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT

MEN'S ALL HORSE LINED MITTS—Specially attractive bargain, as these are superior goods, and well worth $1.50. While they last, $1.00 a pair.

MEN'S LEATHER BOUND, SCOTCH KNIT GLOVES—All wool, most of them Fownes make, January Sale Price 75c.

BOYS'—Same as above, only in boy's sizes, our January Clearing Price, 60c. a pair.

MEN'S ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR—Tiger Brand make, guaranteed 100 per cent. wool, all sizes in stock, $1.50 a garment.

6 MEN'S VERY HEAVY ALL WOOL SWEATER COATS—Dark Maroon shade, big 4 in 1 convertible collar, Jumbo stitch, regular $8.50, January Clearing Price, $6.50.

MEN'S MACKINAW COATS. We have had too heavy a stock of Men's Mackinaw Coats of the better quality. We were tempted, because these Coats were of such superior quality and workmanship. We are clearing them now $10.00 Coats at $8.00 ; $8.50 Coats at $6.50.

25 MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS AT FOUR FEATURE PRICES THAT MAKE IT FOLLY TO WAIT LONGER

Good business practice requires that we carry over to next season as few Winter Overcoats as possible. We would prefer to carry over none. That is why we have made such reductions on prices on these wonderful values in Overcoats.

They are the very coats we have been featuring at much higher prices, of the high quality, fabrics, style and tailoring which characterize Robinson Co. coat stock and upon which the reputation of this department has been built.

Such Coats at such prices are a windfall to the wise buyer.

The man who knows how to invest wisely in clothes, has an unusual opportunity to make an investment now that will bring him Overcoat dividends, not only this winter, but next fall and winter as well.

AT $20.00—Coats worth $25.00 to $30.00.

AT $25.00—Coats worth $30.00 to $35.00.

AT $30.00—Coats worth $35.00 to $38.50.

Sizes 1-34, 2-35, 4-36, 6-37, 6-38, 4-39, 1-40, 1-42.

Come early. Don't wait till the best are sold.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.